FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

The Dedication of the Washington Monument.

Mr. Winthrop's Elequent Eulogy of Washington's Character and Services.

Order of Ceremonies—The Procession and Addresses.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The formal edication of the Washington monument, which has been in the course of erection for last thirty-seven years, took place ere today. The ceremonies, both at e monument grounds and at the Capitol, were of the most imposing and impressive character. Unfortunately comfort of thousands who participated and witnessed the out-door exercises. ter at 11 a. m. ranging 14° above zero; but ne day was clear and bright, and the event coved a memorable one in the list of Washington pageants. The near approach rowd of visitors, and at an early hour the reets presented an unusually animated apcarance with the numerous military and ivic organizations and the crowds of spectaors marching toward, and converging near, the base of the grand shaft, 555 feet high, which looks down upon all other constructions ared by the hands of man.

The out-door ceremonies began at the foot of monument at precisely the hour appointed. 11 o'clock. The grand stand was filled with distinguished invited guests, President Arthur, his cabinet, visiting governors of tates, senators and representatives, the tembers of the monument association, Colonel asey, the engineer in charge, the diplomatic orps and others participating in the presen-, dedication, religious and Masonic ex-

Senator Sherman Presided, I made a brief speech, after which the Ma-

band played and prayer was offered. nen Mr. W. W. Corcoran gave a history of nument Association, giving place to Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge the District of Columbia. The proper the District of Columbia. The proper inctionaries declared that the square, the vel and the plumb had been applied to the belisk, and that the corners were found be square, its courses level, its walls diffully erected according to the plan, and Master Myron M. Parker scattered for and poured out wine and oil, emblems of purishment, refreshment and joy, and in the surse of the mystic ceremonies brought into the certain historic relies with which General ashington was intimately connected. The el, which was prepared for and used by eral Washington as grand master proin laving the corner-stone of the national litel on the 18th of September, 1793;
Sacred Volume belonging to Fredksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia, in which Washington took his first so of Masoury; that belonging to St. in's Lodge, No. 1, of the city of New York, in which, on the 30th of April, 1789, he the oath of office as the first presitof the United States; the "great light," origing to the Alexandria Washington ge, No. 22, of Alexandria Washington ge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Va., upon chine, as worshipful master, received the sof the initiate; the apron worn by him, chi was worked by Mine, Lafayette; a fen urn containing a tock of his hair, being to the Grand Lodge of Massachus; the "lesser light," one of the three me candles borne in Washington's funeral session, were exhibited.

ess of the grand master concluded

leading has arisen this nation. To him and nemory of his deeds a grateful people have ected this memorial in the capital which he nded, and which will bear his name to rete ages, a monument towering above ner monuments, as he towered above men. lonel Thomas Lincoln Casey, the engineer charge of the monument gave a sketch of e work since he had had it in hand, and e engineering triumphs it sugge ted. President Arthur was the next speaker. He aring his bonored name, and then, as now, e seat of the general government, a monuent should be erected, to commemorate e great events of his military and political e. The stately comme that stretches avenward from the plain whereon we and bears witness to all who behold it e covenant which our fathers made their lidren have fuffilled. In the completion of a great work of nerrictic endeavor there is a great work of nerrictic endeavor there is is great work of patriotic endeavor there is sundant cause for national rejoicing, for hite this structure shall endure it shall a to all mankind a steadfast token the affectionate and reverent while this structure shall endure it shall be to all mankind a steadfast token of the affectionate and reverent regard in which this people continue to hold the memory of Washington. Well may he ever keep the foremost place in the heart of his countrymen. The faith that never faltered, the wisdom that was broader and deeper that any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfish purpose subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in camp and cabinet alike, and, above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among menthese are the attributes of character which hie intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the last. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to any rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned a simpler and more formal duty, in fulliment of which I do you as

the Washington Monument Association, which was founded in 1833, with John Marshall, the friend and blographer of Washington as its first president. James Madison was the second to fill the office, and General Winderd Scott and other illustrious men, one of whom, W. W. Corcoran, had survived to witness the completion of the monument. On July 4, 1848, the foundation stone was laid with imposing ceremonies and amid the

stituted—Buchanan, Marcy, John Y. Mason, Walker, Cave Johnson and Clifford; Vice-President Dallas; George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the great chief; not forgetting Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, both then members of the House of Representatives, and for whom the liveliest imagination could Lardly have pictured what the future had in store for them.

The speaker then gave an eloquent description of the long years of waiting during which the building of the monument made such slow progress as to cause almost despair that it would ever be completed; till the time came when its unfinished neglected condition seemed to be an eyesore, and almost a type of the distracted divided country. But no sooner were the contentions and disputes at an end; no sooner had "liberty and union once more, and, as we trast and believe, forever asserted," than the monument to Washington and head of the completions of the completion of the distracted divided country.

once more, and, as we trust and believe, for-ever asserted," than the monument to Wash-ington again began to grow toward completion, and soon was seen steadily rising "stone after stone, course after course, piled up in place, with foundations extended to the full de-mands of the enormous weight to be placed upon them, until we can now half it as com-plete"—even as the Union, which is the great-est monument to Washington, is rounded and complete.

plete"—even as the Union, which is the greatest monument to Washington, is rounded and complete.

The speaker then entered upon a eulogy of Washington, tracing his career with a masterly hand through childhood and early manhood; through the sirring scenes of the revolutionary war; to the circumstances attending his political career; his farewell words of advice to the country he loved, and his patient death. From poets, statesmen, lawyers and thinkers of all countries, the speaker quoted glowing words of eulogy of the character of Washington, and said.

I do not forget that there have been other men, in other days, in other lands, and in our own land, who have been called to command larger armies, to preside over more distracted councils, to administer more extended governments, and to grapple with as complicated and critical affairs. Gratitude and honor wait ever on their persons and their names! But we do not estimate Mittlades at Marathon, or Pausanius at Platæa, or Themistocles at Salamis, or Epaminondas at Mantinea or Leuctra, or Leonidas at Thermopyiæ, by the unpublic of the forces with they led on land

ever on their persons and their names! But we do not estimate Mittiades at Marathon, or Pausanius at Platæa, or Themistocles at Salamis, or Epaminondas at Mantinea or Leuctra, or Leonidas at Thermopyiæ, by the number of the forces which they led ou land or on sea, Nor do we gauge the glory of Columbus by the size of the little fleet with which he ventured so heroically upon the perils of a mighty unknown deep. There are some circumstances which cannot occur twice; some occasions of which there can be no repetition; some names which will always assert their individual pre-eminence, and will admit of no rivalry or comparison. The glory of Columbus can never be eclipsed, never appoached, till our new world shall require a fresh discovery; and the glory of Washington will remain unique and peerless until American independence shall require to be again achieved, or the foundations of constitutional liberty to be laid anew.

Think not that I am claiming an immaculate perfection for any mortal man. One Being only has ever walked this earth of ours without sin. Washington had his infimities and his passions like the rest of us; he would have been more or less than human had ne never been overcome by them. There were young officers around him, in camp and elsewhere, not unlikely to have thrown temptations in his path, whether he ever yielded to them or not. There were treacherous men, too, whose words in council, or conduct lubatile, or secret plottings behind his back, aroused his righteous indignation and gave occasion for memorable bursts of anger. Now and then there was a disaster, like that of St. Clair's expedition against the Indians in 1791, the first tidings of which stirred the very depths of his soul and betrayed him into a momentary outbreak of mingled grief and rage, which proved how violent were the emotions he was so generally able to control. "If hazard little," continued the venerable speaker, "in asserting that all the world does now accord to Washington a tribute, which has the indorsement of the Ency

life and brilliant genius to the cause of liberty in modern Greece. 'Where,' wrote Byron, Where may the wearled eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state!
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men biush there was but one!

"Nor can I fail to welcome the crowning tribute, perhaps, from our mother land—reaching me, as it has, at the last moment of revising what I had prepared for this occasion—in a published letter from Gladstone, her great prime minister, who, after saying, in casual conversation, that Washington was 'the purest figure in history,' writes deliberately 'that if, among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary nobility and purity, I saw one higher than all the rest,

and if I were required, at a moment's notice, to name the littest occupant for it, I think my choice, at any time during the last forty-five years, would have lighted and it would now limit upon Washington."

Mr. Winthrop quoted freely from letters of Franklin, Lafayette, and brought Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Randolph and others to testify to the enduring fame and purity of Washington's character, and enforced the lessons of his life on the young men of the country, as their truest inspiration and guide. "The prime meridian of universal longitude, on sea or land, may be at Greenwich, or at Paris, or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure, disinterested, patriote, exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder Washington obelisk!" The elegation of pure, disinterested, patriotic, exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder Washington obelisk!" The elegation of the Senate clears the way for the introduction into the bill of the mail substicution of our constitutional government. The will of the people has already designated under whom the first century of that government is to be closed, and the best hopes and wishes of every patriot will be with him in the great responsibilities on which he is about to enter. No distinction of party or of section prevents our all feeling alike that our country, by whomsoever governed, its still and always our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be upheid and defended by all our lands!

Most happy would it be if the 30th of April, on which the first inauguration of Washing.

hands!
Most happy would it be if the 30th of April, on which the first inauguration of Washington took place in 1789, could henceforth be the date of all future inaugurations—as it highly be pressible as well as the control of the the date of all future inaugurations—as it might be by a slight amendment to the Con-stitution—giving, as it would, a much needed extension to the short sessions of Congress and letting the second century of our consti-tutional history begin where the first century

Our matchless obelisk stands proudly be-

NEW YORK, February 21.-A despatch from Huron, Dak., says that the opera house in that city was destroyed by fire this morn ing, and that the Barnum Cardiff giant, which

was on exhibition there, was burned. When recovered from the debris he was found to have iron connecting rods run through his

FOREIGN TOPICS.

News and Gossip.

Drifting into Grave Complications.

The Sun as an Ally-Heliograph War Signals.

Weekly Summary of Foreign

England, Italy, Turkey and Russia

The interest in the war in the Soudan has been increased, and much anxiety has been Sir Redvers Buller, who succeeded to the command on the wounding of Sir Herbert Stewart. The advance of the Mandi's army made the position of the British advance guard on the Nile a precarlous one, and early in the week a retreat from the Nile to steamers on the Nile were accordingly disthe retreat to Abu Klea safely effected. The latest reports are that Buller was strengthen ng his position by means of fortifications, but that he was in a precarious sitto have been spread by the Arabs of the Red sea coast line that Buller's PENSION CLERKS IN POLITICS.

Interesting Evidence Before the House Washington, February 19.—George W.

Evans, the dispursing clerk of the Interior Department, was before the House committee on pensions, bounty and back pay this morning, and exhibited his books in testimony, showing that all the regular and special employes of the pension office were regularly and continuously paid during the recent presidential campaign. The clerk having in charge the per diem and

war of the American revolution, in Egypt under Abercrombie in 1801 and in the Peninsula and Waterloo and the Crimea. The Household Erigade, composed of these regiments, are especial pets of the British public, who look upon them as the "Invincibles" of the British in the Brit

The Heliograph in War. Suppose that General Buller is hemmed in by the Mahdi's forces; no telegraph line of communication; no messenger between him and Wolseley can be sent; how is he to comunicate with his superior; again assuming that the latter is within fifty miles of him? This is a conundrum, and the answer is-the

ellograph.

when Colonel Pearson, with the Third "Buffs," were shut up in Ekowe, the relieving force communicated with him perfectly at a distance of twenty-five miles, the messages being clear and distinct, and conveying all the information needed for mutual direction of the forces, and the condition of the besieged troops. This communication was made by means of the heliograph invented by H. C. Mance of the Persian Guif telegraph department in 1869, and accepted by the British war office in 1873, when it was stated that the signals conveyed by such means—using Morse's combination of dots and dashes to represent the different letters of the alphabet—were found perfectly clear, and could easily be read at a distance of fifty miles without a telescope.

There seems to be little doubt that the Sulan's back is up, and that there will need be strong force or profuse promises applied be-fore his wrath is likely to be appeased. The colonial intentions of Italy on the Red sea are intended to be at the expense of Turkey, are intended to be at the expense of Turkey, which claims sovereignty over its shores, and it seems likely that the Turkish fleet will endeavor to prevent by force the Italians from carrying out their programme of occupying Massowah and the surrounding couplry. Evidently the Sultan has determined to have a hand in the Soudan affair. It is equally evident that Italy and England are determined that he shall not, and it would not be surprising if the Turkish ships were forcibly restrained from exerting the Sultan's authority over his own dominions. It would be a curious complication of events to see Turkey and England at loggerheads at the very moment when the traditional enemy of both countries is at the gate of England's choicest possession. For, as was pointed out in The Globe of Monday last, the labors of the Russian and English-Afghan commission in fixing the boundaries of the two countries are likely to result in war. The English commission—sent out in the interests of peace—sees peace only in a powerful aggressive stroke, and recommends the English occupation of Herat, toward which the Russians have for fifty years turned longing eyes.

Those who believe in the boundless rapacity

and land-hunger of the British government would perhaps be surprised to learn that there is one country in the world they do not want, even if it came to them as a gift, and that all their wars, schemes and policy in that direction have been to conquer a leading influence in the affairs, while stream the property of the second process. that all their wars, schemes and policy in that direction have been to conquer a leading influence in its affairs, while strictly maintaining its independence. That country is Afghanistan. As long as it remains independent, or controlled by some warlike chief, who can hold its turbulent tribes in check and keep up some semblance of unity, it forms a barrier to Russian aggression on India. To prevent it coming under Russian influence, and so keep it between them and British India has been the aim of Anglo-Indian statesmanship. For this purpose in 1838 the English supported one chief against another and took an army there; for this purpose in 1879 another war was waged.

Today the Ameer is believed to be in accord with England, his interest being secured in one direction by a money subsidy from the Indian government of \$600,000. The 'independence' of Afghanistan—which means its freedom from Russian control—its therefore a vital point, and Russian aggression on the Ameer's territory must be resented by England. The news, therefore, that the Russians have fought with Afghan troops is of really more importance, and indicates a

lans have fought with Afghan troops is of eally more importance, and indicates a rayer trouble to the English government han the Soudan business, bad as that un-

Minister Lowell's Wife Dead. LONDON, February 19 .- Mrs. Lowell, wife

The deceased was the second wife of Mr. James Russell Lowell' to whom she was wedied in 1858 or 1859. She was Miss Frances bunlap, and was porn in Portland, Me., about ne made in other cities. Mrs. Lowel eld in the highest esteem in this city. held in the highest esteem in this city. Her friends were among the most prominent liter-ary and professional people of Boston, who will hear of her death with the deepest regret. She had no children. In conformity with Mr. Lowell's desires, the funeral of his late wife will be conducted

Novel Rent Scheme in Ireland. DUBLIN, February 20.-United Ireland proposes a novel scheme for settling the rent ants on each estate to compine for the purpose of protecting their individual interests by mited action. Let the tenants of each estate, the paper says, determine for themselves what would be a fair yearly rental for the individual holdings. When they have done this let them pay over the whole amount of the year's rent to trustees, whom they are to chose from the clergy and members of the central league. Then, when the landlords demand settlement of the tenants, the latter should simply refer them to the trustees. should simply refer them to the trustees.

Narrowly Escape Death in a Fire at the

Chappaqua Mountain Institute. NEW YORK, February 21 .- The Chappajua Mountain Institute, at Chappaqua, Westchester county, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. About that hour Mr. S. C. Conkling, the principal, was aroused by the crackling of timber and the smell of smoke. He at once went into the halls and awakened the other teachers, the members of his family and seventy-five senoi-ars. They were safely removed from the burning building, although there were some narrow escapes. Many of the children were carried in an insensible condition through carried in an insensible condition through the smoke and flames, in their night clothes and barefooted, out upon the frozen snow. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance.

years ago as a Quaker school for boys and girls. The building was situated about a mile west of the Chappagua railroad station, and was built of stone at a cost of \$45,000.

Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason Found Guilty and Bichel Not Guilty. CHICAGO, February 21.—Judge Blodgett finished his charge in the election conspiracy trial shortly after noon and the jury retired to deliberate. Mackin, the chief defendant, in deliberate. Mackin, the chief defendant, in an interview while the jury was out, expressed the belief that on account of the poor management of his case a verdict of guilty would be rendered. He proved not a false prophet, for, at 5.45 p. m., the jury announced their decision of "guilty" in the cases of Joseph C. Mackin, W. F. Galiagher and Gleason, and "not guilty" in the case of Henry Bichel. A motion for a new trial on the ground that the evidence was insufficient was at once entered. District Attorney Tuthili demanded that the convicted be refused ball and taken into custody, but the court decided to hold Mackin and Galiagher on increased bonds of \$20,000 each and Gleason on his

MR. PRINCE AT ALBANY

Urging Mr. Adams for a Cabinet Position.

Latest Slates Made Up by Knowing Ones in Washington.

a telescope.

It would take too much space to give a technical description of this instrument. Let it suffice, then, to state that the heliograph so flashes the sun's rays by means of mirrors that its "dots and dashes" are as readily interpreted as the old telegraph code. The length and number of the flashes or pulsations determine the letter and its value. It is, in fact, an adaptation of the heliostat. It is said that when Alexander the Great invaded India his fleet was guided along the Persian gulf by mirrors; the Russians had some such method of signalling at Sebastopol, so that, execept for its adaptation to speaking purposes, there is nothing new about it. The child who takes a piece of mirror and flashes the sun's rays around in the familiar "Jack o'Lantern" style has in its hands the suggestion of the instrument which may even now be flashing news from Buller to his commanding officer.

Mischief Brewing. George B. McCiellan. Mr. Prince also thought McClellan and Thurman should be in the cabinet. Rev. C. S. Smith, an eloquent colored minister of Ilinois, who has been a prominent Republican and was alternate delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention, has applied for the position of minister to Liberia. Mr. Smith left the Republican party on the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and supported Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bradley, also a prominent colored orator of Bloomingdale, Ill., has applied for the position of recorder of deeds at Washington. He is said to be well fitted for the place. He stumped his State for Cleveland, and is an able man. It is now said the cabinet will not be fully decided upon before Majeth 1, but the fact that Mr. Bayard will be secretary of state, Mr. Garland attorney-general, and Mr. Thurman secretary of the interior, is considered all but settled.

Mr. Manning Said Not to Have Accept ed-Mr. Morse Said to be Talked Of. WASHINGTON, February 19 .- A telegram was received here from Albany today denying emphatically that Daniel Manning had accepted the treasury portfolio. This despatch gave relief to the Southern and Western Democrats. The secretaryship of the navy, it is said, will be given either to ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire, or Representative Morse of Massachusetts. One argument advanced in the latter's behalf is that the Hebrews as a rule supported Cleveland in the last campaign, and that the appointment of Mr. Morse to a cabinet office would be a recognition of that race. Mr. Morse, it is understood here, in his congressional fights in Boston, has alwas had the support of influential Republicans, many of them of the mugwump leaning. This despatch gave relief

Jones and Morse.

WASHINGTON, February 20 .- Representative Love, ex-Representative Martin and Attorney-General Gray are the leading candidates for election as the successor of Mr of United States Minister Lowell, died today. Bayard in the Senate. Their candidacy is based upon the presumption that Mr. Bayard will enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and resign before the adjournment of the Delaware Legislature. Mr. Gray is understood to be Senator Bayard's enoice for the place.

The slate for cabinet officers that fluds most favor with Democrats is as follows: Bayard of Delaware, secretary of state. Manning of New York, secretary of the treas-

Bayard of Delaware, secretary of state.
Manning of New York, secretary of the treasury.

9 Lamar of Mississippi, postmaster-general.
Thurman of Ohio, secretary of the interior.
Vilas of Wisconsin, secretary of the navy.
Garland of Arkansas, attorney-general.

Mr. Manning's appointment is doubtful, and if a majority of the Democratic representatives could be polied on this question there is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland would be compelled to select some other man for the place. For the Navy Department Frank Jones of New Hampshire and Leopold Morse of Massachusetts are formidable rivals of Judge Arbott. That Bayard, Lamar, Vilas and Gariand will be given cabinet offices there is scarcely any doubt, but as to the arrangement of the other gentlemen spoken of no accurate prediction can be made. A great many Democrats believe that when the president-elect at last makes up his cabinet Senator Lamar may be given the Interior Department, and Mr. Vilas the office of postmaster-general, and that the War Department and the treasury will finally go to Eastern men.

This episode is related in connection with the treasury portfolio. Mr. Tidden has specially sought to control the appointment to this office. In his conterence with Mr. Cleveland, the story is that he was comparatively indifferent as to the other places, but he wanted

the story is that he was comparatively in-different as to the other places, but he wanted a man who agreed with his financial ideas chosen. His first choice was Governor Hoadly of Onlo, but Mr. Cleveland did not assent to of Onlo, but Mr. Cleveland did not assent to that. He was satisfied that it any cabinet minister was taken from Ohlo the Democratic party demanded that it should be Thurman, Bir. Tilden next proposed Manning, a selection which accorded with Mr. Cleveland's inclinations; but it seemed that the mugwumos did not take kindly to Manning, and that the soft-money element of the party objected to him. And then it was said Manning did not care to go into the cabinet at all.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.-Carl Schurz has been interviewed here. "Do the Independents expect anything?"

was asked him. "Nothing."

"Nothing."

"Don't you think George William Curtis would like to be in the cabinet?"

"Certainly not. I am fully aware that Mr. Curtis has no desire to hold any office under Mr. Cleveland. He feels about the matter just as I feel myself."

"I rather think Mr. Bayard will be in the cabinet," continued Mr. Schurz, after a moment's reflection, "but lurther than that I have not formed a conjecture. You may rest assured, however, that Mr. Cleveland will surround himself with men of character and ability."

"What of Blaine. Do you think he will ever again aspire to the presidency?"

ever again aspire to the presidency?"
"I do not think the Republican party will ever nominate him again. He was proven last November the weakest man in the

Manning Prefers the Post Office De-

partment.
ALBANY, February 19.—It is generally conceded that Bayard, Manning and Garland will receive cabinet positions. Attorney-General O'Brien said this morning that while he was confident that Manning would be taken into the cabinet he did not think he would accept the treasury portfolio, because it would necessitate severing his connections with the bank of which he is president. He thought the postmaster-generalship was the position that he would prefer.

The Louisiana Penitentiary Nearly De stroyed by Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21 .- Fire started in the second story of the north wing of the penitentiary at Baton Rouge at 11 o'clock today, caused by a defective flue. The story above was used as room. The building was 200 feet long, and three-fourths of it is destroyed. Loss estimated at \$10,000. As soon as the alarm was sounded the sick in the hospital were removed, and the other prisoners sent to their cells. None escaped.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is the leading Democratic Weekly of the United States, and will support Grover Cleveland and reform.

HARD TIMES OFFER.

14 MONTHS FOR ONLY \$1.00.

READ THIS GREAT OFFER.

\$1.00 for 14 Months to Single Subscribers; Six Copies 14 Months for \$5.00; 50 Cents for Six Months.

To agents who wish a cash profit on each and every subscriber they secure, THE CLOBE gives a large cash commission, a circular concerning which is given free to every applicant.

Address THE WEEKLY CLOBE, Boston, Mass.

son made a statement which was received with exclamations of surprise by Mr. George and other senators. He said that on representation being made that laborers in glass factories were not sufficiently protected, Congress increased the duty on glassware, whereupon the manufacturers immediately demanded that the laborers should submit to a reduction of 10 per cent, in their wages. When the men refused to submit to this reduction the manufacturers first imported Belgins to take place of those they imported goods and paid the duty on them in order to keep their own men out of employment. From this he deduced that there were other evils than those named in the bill, against which it was

The Immortal Name and Memory of Corp.

The Sending are not to common the corp. The sending are not belong a good in the corp.

The Sending are not to the Captel, we feature of the control of the sending are not belong to say and the sending and the sending and the sending are not belong to say and the sending and the

Senate to be consistent for one week at a time at least. On three recent occasions, the Senate had held it would not accede to legislation proposed by the House on appropriation bills. For the Senate to refuse to pass reform legislation embodied in the pension bill, correcting a gross error, and then on the post office bill to reverse its action, because it liked this legislation better, was in effect to say that it was not a question of principle but a question of likes and dislikes. Why could not the Senate be consistent and on appropriation bills, or eitser to pervent legislation proposed by the House programme. Pennsylvania's representative has practically endeaved the bemocratic representative has practically endeaved the besold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved to the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved the sold vote of the Democratic representative has practically endeaved the sold vote of the Democratic representation be sold to end the sold vote of the Democratic representation of the wishes of Preinsplyania's representative has practically endeaved the sold vote of the Democratic representation of the wishes of Preinsplyania's representation be beended in the sold vote of the Democration of the wishes of Preinsp

Not to Commit Himself. WASHINGTON, February 19 .- Judge Reagan the two houses.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate, ya vote of 33 to 18, refused to agree to the ecommendation of the committee to strike at the legislative session with regard to given by the statement that Cleveland had re-fused to see the delegation of silver men who "We had understood through the newspapers," he said, "that after his visit to New York Mr. Cleveland would require all the remaining time until the 4th of March fo uninterrupted consideration of his cabinet and inaugural address, but not being certain that the statement was authorized we concluded to write and ask. We stated in the letter, and said that if his time Employers? - "Why Offer the La- was so taken up the petition would be sent by mail. His reply was courteous and perfectly satisfactory. He said he would be very Senate this morning, after considerable glad to confer with the delegation, but that he had given his time to the public until now he had only time left to attend to matters that must be disposed of by the 4th of March, and therefore he would suggest the alternative that the petition be sent by mail."

"Do the silver men look upon this as a

slight?"
"Not at all. We proposed to have a delegation present the petition. But we know that there is but a short time before the 4th of March."
"What is the situation now? Will anything "What is the situation now? Will anything be done this session?"

"The petition has been sent. We just call upon Mr. Cleveland not to commit himself against silver in his inaugurai."

The House appropriations committee will consider the sundry civil bill tomorrow. It is understood that an effort will be made to incorporate a provision to stop the comage of silver from July 1 for one year. Members of the committee who are opposed to such legislation express the opinion that the provision will be favorably considered by a majority of the committee. Members of the House who are strong silver men assert that they will fillbuster on any legislation providing for the stoppage of silver coinage, even at the risk of forcing an extra session.

They Must All be Ready for Trial May 20, or be Forever Barred from Consideration by the Court of Claims. WASHINGTON, February 20 .- In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims this morning Mr.J. A. J. Creswell, counsel for the United States stated that on a careful review of the docket he had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to finish the business of the court within the time prescribed by law. December 1, 1885, unless counsel for the claimants were accelerated in their movements. He therefore moved an order, which cases involving the destruction of or damage to vessels by Confederate cruisers should be summarily dismissed, and that on Wednes day, May 20 next, all the cases on the docket called in their regular order, and these not re ported ready for trial on that day, or no actually ready for trial when reached, should

Have They Built Telegraph Lines? WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20 .- After routine business in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Gorman, the secretary of the interior was called upon to inform the Senate whether the Pacific railroads to whom subsidies had been granted, had built telegraph lines and maintained and operated them, and were receiving messages without discrimination of price, as required by law. Mr. Hoar desired that an understanding

such passengers shall be fined \$500 for each laborer so brought. The House provision giving the moiety of the fines recovered to the person prosecuting the suit is stricken out, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys of the United States to prosecute.

THE AMERICAN FLAG AT SEA.

Proposed Steamship Line from Long Island, N. Y., to Milford Haven, Eng.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Representative Steamship Line from Long it will be sensitive the ceremonies were concluded in the House of the destrict attorneys of the United States to prosecute.

Proposed Steamship Line from Long Island, N. Y., to Milford Haven, Eng.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Representative depth of the sensitive formulation of the sensitive formulation of the sensitive formulation of the sensitive step Sen

Dorsheimer's Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, February 18 .- Hon. Edwards Pierrepont was heard by the House committee on coinage, weight and measures, today, in support of Mr. Dorsheimer's new silver dollar bill. He urged that its passage was said this morning that a false impression was necessary to give stability to the currency, and said, if not passed, such neglect would make an extra session necessary, and, if such a session was not had, there would be serious financial disturbance before the next regular

session.

A representative of the United Press today asked Chairman Bland of the House
committee on coinage, weights and measures
if he thought action would be taken by the
committee upon the Dorsheimer silver bill
before the session closed.

"Oh, no," he promptly replied. "In the first
place we cannot get the committee together,
and in the second place we would not try to
take action if we could, because it is so late;
it would be impossible to secure consideration
in the House."

or the bill," was asked. 'No; I do not."

and after considerable debate agreed to

of the treasury.

For some time past a delegation of gentle-

Washington, February 17.—The Senate naval committee has advised the purchase of Captain John Ericsson's Destroyer for \$120,-000, with the privilege of buying also the patent relating to the vessel for \$100,000 more. The vessel is intended for harbor de-

Sherman, a weaithy Quaker, died last week.

He has been in the dry goods business in Newport for over half a century, and was held in high esteem. He was a director of the Union National bank, and held several offices of trust.

The Scots' Fusiliers—the third regiment of foot guards, has also contributed a battalion. These were raised in 1660 in Scotland, and offices of trust.

The Scots' Fusiliers—the third regiment of foot guards, has also contributed a battalion. These were raised in 1660 in Scotland, and offices of trust. Sherman, a wealthy Quaker, died last week.

sian army on the frontier of Afghadistali is rapidly placing them in a position to threaten Herat, a post which it has been the aim of the English government to keep out of Russian hands. It is looked upon as a strong strategic point and of vital importance to the safety of British India from Russian invasion. The British officials consequently recommend the government to order an occupation of the place. Should this occur war is a not unlikely result. Other foreign items are that the threatened expulsion of the Anarchists from Switzerland has created much revolutionary talk. The French have destroyed two Chinese war vessels, and apparently overcome all opposition to their operations in Tonquin. In Germany the main topic of interest has been the conflict between Prince Bismarck and the Reichstag on the bill to restrict imports of foreign grain.

The British Parliament reopened on Wednesday last. A stormy session is imminent, and many believe a dissolution cannot be far distant.

The Story of the Cuards' Brigade. It is said that there is considerable dissails faction existing because the Household troops, 1. e., the Grenadier, Coldstream and priation committee at its meeting today discussed fully the question of lending further financial aid to the New Orleans accounter that the service in the Soudan. The "Blue Bloods" are said to be the dissatisfied ones. But "blue blood" has flown pretty freely class never yet refused to credit them with sert in the sundry civil appropriation bill an item providing for an additional loan of \$300,000 to that enterprise. This appropriation, however, it is stipulated in the bill, is only to be used to pay off the present indebtedness of the exposition, and is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury. yolunteers from the "crack regiments," together with volunteers from "swell" cavalry
corps, already with Wolseley, Buller and
Brackenbury's forces, show that the "blue
bloods" are represented out of proportion
altogether. The officers killed in the camaltogether. The officers killed in the campaign have put hundreds of aristocratic families in mourning, as the names show, peers sons and peers being largely represented. The tendency seems to be to put them forward, but the most uncompromising enemy of their privileges never doubted their willingness to go where hard fighting was imminent. Not since the Crimean war, however, have the Foot Guards been engaged in active service. They were sent to Canada during the excitement of the Trent affair, but only persons of middle age can recall the events of 1853, when the Guards left for Turkey. But since the Russian war England has never had a fight on its hands of such magnitude as the Soudan campaign promises to be. And so the Guards, whose record is the martial history of England, go to Egypt for the second time this century.

more. The vessel is intended for harbor defence, and the action of the gun it carries is submarine. The fact that he has conducted, at his own expense, a long series of useful experiments, of which the government has partially reaped the benefit, and further, the remembrance of the invaluable services of his "Monitor" during the war, have doubtless had much to do with inclining the committee to recommend the purchase and trial of his new engine of naval destruction.

Notes About the Capital.

Notes About the Capital.

Notes About the Capital.

Washington. February 19.—The Senate today adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$2500 to defray the expenses of a joint congressional committee at the inauguration ceremonies, March 4.

Agent Armstrong of the Crow agency, Montana, writes to the commissioner of Indian affairs that the testimony of Indians taken before a committee of the Board of Trade of Billings, Mont., regarding the lease of a portion of the Crow reservation was a mass of perjury.

The Post Office Department has completed the letting of contracts for Star route and steamboat service in the States of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The cost of the service under this letting will be \$1,222,514 per annum, under the former letting the cost being \$1,226,253 per The Post Office Department has completed the letting of contracts for Star route and steamboat service in the States of New Eigland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The cost of the service under this letting will be \$1,222,514 per annum. Under the former letting the cost being \$1,226,253 per annum. The cost of the steamboat service will be \$54,159; at the last letting it was \$106,118.

Postmaster-General Hatton today issued an order establishing a branch post office in the Produce Exchange in New York City.

Eight hundred additional policemen have been provided by Congress for preserving order during the Washington monument unveiling services and the mauguration ceremonies. The first batch of 200 were sworn in today.

Private despatches from Don Cameron state that his health is rather bad, and that he will not be back in time for the inauguration.

Death of a Wealthy Newport Quaker.

Newport, R. I., February 22.—William H. Sherman, a wealthy Quaker, died last week.

Sherman, a wealthy Quaker, died last week.

\$21,000.
The institute was started about sixteen

AROUND THE FARM

James Boyd of South Robbinston makes the

following inquiries:

1. Will the agricultural editor please inform me whether ninety pounds of soda-ash must be added to one cord of muck as dug out, or whether ninety pounds will do for three cords? In the issue of THE GLOBE for April 1, 1884, he gives directions to a correspondent to use the amount first mentioned; but, in summing up the expense of preparing three cords, charges only ninety pounds. Being interested in this muck question, I would like to know which is right.

which is right.

2. I find, in portions of my swamp, masses of decayed wood in all stages of decomposition. If yiled up it would burn in a dry time. Would you please tell me what it probably contains, and if anything would be lost by the process of burning? I have seen it stated that nitrogen was stored up in rotten wood; if so, would burning dissipate the ammonia, as in the case of bones?

From a careful reading of the article re-

ferred to, it is evident that Mr. Ward intended to incorporate with the muck ninety pounds of soda-ash for each cord of the muck, but that in estimating the cost of the preparation of three cords, by some oversight, he reckoned only one cord in the matter of soda-ash. Regarding the mapurial value of muck or peat, it can be accurately determined only by actual experiment. Many mucks will probably be found to contain phosphoric acid, ammonia, vegetable matter, sulphur, salts of lime and potash, and so are of value to the farmer. They should be thrown out so as to become dried, and then it is probable that, with plenty of manure, no better preparation can be made than by composting manure and muck in the proportion of one cord of manure to two cords of muck. By this means fermentation and decomposition are effected, and the mass brought to a condition in which the whole becomes available as plant food. Carting need be no obstacle, as the composting may be effected, by carting both manure and muck to the point where de then the use of soda-ash, lime or other sub-stances that will effect the neutralization of the acid condition of fresh muck must be resorted to. Acid muck should never be applied

If the partially decayed wood taken from your swamp can be burned without difficulty, we should recommend that mode of dispos-ing of it. Wood that has lain in a muck-bed for no one knows how many years, is not likely to prove valuable in the amount of nitrogen it contains. Wood, as a rule, con-tains chiefly carbon, oxygen and hydrogen and because of partial decay in a muck-bed is not likely to accumulate a very great amount of nitrogen. But even if there was a small percentage, we should not omit burning for fear of its expulsion by that process, for at the present day it is conceded that a considerable proportion of the nitrogen of plants comes directly from the atmosphere, so that there would be no very serious loss. This question of peat, muck, decayed woody fibre, etc., is one that is not yet fully under-

TOBACCO-PACKING-ASSORTING

In making or selecting suitable cases for packing our crops, great care should be taken to make the ends of the case, or the heads, made sufficiently open to allow of proper and needed circulation of air, and for the ready escape of the constantly accumulating moisture thrown off while the sweating process is going on. To accomplish this properly the heads should be made of at least four boards, with spaces of at least one-fourth of an inch between the boards. This gives three spaces, equal to one of three-fourths of an inch in width. When the tobacco is very gummy and sufficiently moist to warrant a proper sweat, the heat engeneered by the fermenting mass is considerable. If the tobacco is packed out close to the heads of the case, oftentimes the made sufficiently open to allow of proper and needed circulation of air, and for the ready ciose to the heads of the case, oftentimes the butts of the heads rot off, and rot will often extend into the case, causing great damage. It becomes necessary to pry out one or more importance of this experiment justifies the massing of the conclusions in another table. boards from the heads of the cases to prevent further damage, all of which should be guarded against at the outset.

In packing, some parties will not allow a man to get into the case, but compel him to pack the tobacco while standing on the outside of the case. And, unless the packer can keep the tobacco level in the case, while standing on the centre of the bulk, this would be best way. Yet, if the packer understands his business, he will keep his weight so poised lay level in the case. There is no need of packing. When a man puts his weight on the centre, it seldom becomes necessary to press but once, and this is desirable, as the pressure is more equable. If the tobacco is in suitable condition, the side boards are amply sufficient to contain 400 pounds. It is important that We have spoken above of some crops being more or less gummy. Some crops are nearly destitute of gum on the leaf. This will be noticed at once in handling the leaf. The gum plays an important part in the largely feeds the fermentation. When very gummy, care should be taken in packing not to have the leaf quite so moist, as it is this gummy leaf that oftenaged. If not properly sweated it often tastes acrid or like unsweated leaf. There is not much trouble about making such leaf sweat sufficiently to burn up the gum. The danger is in oversweating. Where there is a lack of gum the leaf, after sweating, has a papery feeling. When the packing is completed the exact weights of the case and tobacco should and of the case, and under this the weight of weighs ninety-five pounds and the tobacco 400 pounds, you should stencil in the upper tine the weight and tare, 495; then under this ninety-five, the weight of the case. Then put in the left-hand corner the number of the case Some add the initial "W," for wrappers, "B," for "binders" or "seconds," and "F," for "fillers." If two kinds of wrappers are made "one" or "two" in numerals is set beside

where the tobacco is to be sweated, the cases should be invariably laid on the side and lever left standing on the end, or allowed to ie on the bottom or top. The reasons for this ourse are, first, the tobacco sweats better in that way, or is not so hable to get damaged is when lying on the top or bottom. When the bulk in the case settles together, as it there is a tendency to pack the layers so close moisture from the interior of the case, thus often times causing damage by rotting, or by gluing the leaves together so that a hand tobacco; while, if it lies on the side, the settling is by lessening the width of the layers rather than packing them together, and by this means the surplus steam and moisture readily finds an outlet .o the heads of the case. Second. When it becomes necessary to sample the cases, the lids of the cases are carefully removed and the harness adjusted to the top of the case and the case turned bottom side up and the box lifted off from the bulk. Now, if sweated on the side, the case is lifted off readily and replaced as readily, operation very much. While, if sweated on the bottom or top, the shrinkage only helps expand the bulk, and the case can only be side of the case, and then, after much fuming is badly broken, leaves torn and some irrelevant words used, more wicked than is proper.

The fact is, there is a right and wrong way

	TABLE	I.		
	From the most productive hill. Largest tuber Pounds.		tive hill.	
	Merch.	Total.	Merch.	Total
Rural Blush Early Sunrise Conqueror Defiance Adirondack Wall's Orange Beauty of Hebron Crandail's Seedling Early Mayflower	116 109 94 93 91 75 62 57 51	138 123 103 130 103 92 86 71 106	102 51 56 90 64 55 48 73 54	128 62 62 116 86 72 73 88 83
Average	83	106	66	85
TABLE	I-CON	TINUE	0.	
	From the most productive hill. Small'st tuber Pounds.		From the least productive hill. Smalls't tuber Pounds.	
	Merch.	Total.	Merch.	Total
Rural Blush. Early Sunrise. Conqueror. Defiance Adirondack. Wall's Orange. Beauty of Hebron. Crandall's Seedling Early Mayflower	96 82 65 57 67 55 80 64 54	119 102 78 88 79 70 105 72 84	52 27 26 70 51 59 61 34	79 55 42 72 91 73 79 69 61
Average	69	88	45	69

is rearrai	ged belo	w in order to
most imp	ortant co	he total viel
d that of t	he larges	t tubers from
roductive h	ill, where	by it will be
hill yielde	d more c	rop than die
tubers from	the leas	st productive
	most imple merchant allest tube d that of to coductive he smallest hill yielde	e is rearranged belo most important co- le merchantable and in lailest tuber of the d that of the larges roductive bill, where he smallest tubers from the least

	Pounds.		Pounds.	
	Merch.	Total.	Merch.	Total.
Rural Blush	96 82 65 57 67 55 80 64 61	119 102 78 88 79 70 105 72 84	102 51 56 90 64 55 48 73 54	123 62 62 116 86 72 73 88 83
Average	69	88	66	85

The same of the same of the same of	Pounds per 100 hills. Average.	
	Merch.	Total.
From largest tubers from most pro- lific hill	83	106
From largest tubers from least prolific hill	66	85
From smallest tubers from most prolific hill	69	88
prolific bill	45	69

bearing down the butts of the hands when may not account for the difference in yield The smallest tubers from the most productive hills, however, did not exceed in size the smallest tubers taken from the least productive hills, and bence the results must be in-terpreted that the tubers from the most productive hills possess more inherent vigor than do those of the least productive hills.—[Rural New Yorker.

Reworking Butter in Winter. One of the mistakes dairymen make is in reworking butter during the cold months of the vear. We can scarcely recall any kind of housework that a farmer's wife is called upon sweating process, because it is this to perform that is more vexing than the reworking, in cold winter weather, of a large churning of butter that was made the day previous and put away in a back room to cool and season. We do not advocate working butter by hand at any season of the year, in large quantities too, that is saited and worked by the hands of tidy farmers' wives. But no hand, however clean, is equal to a wooden paddle or lever of some kind, that is not heated by fresh pulsations of hot blood every second of time, as is the human hand. It is true that in cold weather the warm hands will convey their heat to chilled butter, and in time warm it so that it can be worked and put up in marketable shape, but no human hand has any blood heat that ought to be utilized in such a way. Too many farmers' wives have suffered untold misery in aching hands, arms and shoulders from doing such work, and not a few, we fear, have contracted diseases by such unhealthy work that have cost them their lives. This is, of course, the worst feature, but the spoiling of good butter is of some account. No frozen butter can be brought into any warm room and heated up without being injured to some extent, and when that room is a living-room or kitchen, with their variety of odors, the injury will be more marked.

nore marked. According to our experience there is no time foreign odors as when it is being warmed up for reworking in a high temperature. If there is any disagreeable smell within reach the butter seems to find it and absorb and hold it. There is in a great deal of the winter butter made on farms not only a lack of fine flavor, but there is often the presence of an undefinable taste that is suggestive of a combination of all the different odors of a large family of old and young, hired men and cohidren, all in their everygay clothes and chinquenin lands, which commands from \$20.000.

the cream to rise, the cream not too old, and at the right temperature when churned, the rooms clean and comfortable where the dairy work is performed; and then, last, but not least, see that the butter is so well freed from the butternilk, and so evenly and thoroughly salted, that no reworking will be required. It may be well to let the salt have an nour's time for dissniving. If it is the less time for time for dissolving—if it is fine less time is time for dissolving—if it is fine less time is enough—after which the working, or strictly speaking, the saiting, may be finished, for really the chief object in working is to get the sait evenly distributed through the mass. The buttermilk should be out before the sait

well that it is discolored and suggr. If you will not a you extendity capit. Every series from the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the state the property rows the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the property rows that it is the state the property rows that it is the property rows that it is

can be bought in the markets. Who have done this," asks the Gazette, "has failed to observe their independence; their good living and prosperity, and will deny that most of the necessaries of life and many other luxuries can be had at much less cost than they can be bought?" And then it continues as follows:

Short cotton is a safer crop, more cheaply made than the other, less expensive in the harvest and preparation and marketing. The world wants and must have it. But why do not our Berkeley farmers of this cotton not make the large crops we read of in other counties? Or is it true that their modesty forbids the reports of such? We rather hope that this last is true, for we are satisfied that in several sections of our country our land equal in rertility any land this side of the great prairies. If large crops are not made, them may not the planters be blamed? For, supposing the land to be poor, where on the round world can the material for composts be more readily found, and in greater quantity, which, supplemented with our great fertilizer, cotton seed, in some shape and the phosphates, rest or green manures, and more thorough drainage than is commonly practised, can, by unvarying system, bring it to a pitch of almost indefinite fertility and productiveness. Close observation of crops made during many years has convinced us that in our low country at least one great cause of the failure of our crops, if it is not the most frequent and potent cause, is want of proper drainage; and it will not be venturing too far to say we believe our farmers will never get over half of the crops their lands are capable of producing until they come to regard this a necessity, and act accordingly.

In a neighboring county are farmers who more than doubled us in the yield of crops last year. These men have an inexorable system, embracing not only all the conditions of successful farming, but of business success in any line. We believe the days of cotton planting on a large scale numbered, and would counsel our farmers to retret

combination of all the different doors of a large fannily of old and young, hired men and children, all in their everyday clothes and shut up in an ill-ventilated and highly-heated kitchen, where a boiled dinner perhaps has been cooked, or the week's washing done out during the day. Burned grease, boiled vegetables, tobacco smoke, kerosene oil, lampsmoke, rubber boots and wet stable clothes hung around the stove to dry, are all likely to leave their individual or combined doors in newly-churned butter that is exposed to them. Dealers have a way of expressing their disapprobation for such butter when brought in by customers whom they dislike to displease or offend, by saying: "Your butter is very good, only it has a kind of "winter butter" taste."

This "winter butter" taste may be due in part to poor feed and close stables, but even the best and sweetest of butter would be sure to be injured by running the gauntlet of smells to be found in many kitchens. For the sake of making as good buttef as possible in whiter, see to it that the stables are kept reasonably clean, that the cows are not uncomfortably cold, that their food is sweet, sound and nourishing, the water is not too cold; then that the milk is properly set for the eream to rise, the cream not too old, and at the right temperature when churned, the thinquepin lands, which commands from \$20 to \$50 per acre. He states that tobacco pays about six times as well as cotton. The News tand Courier lately published valuable and encouraging information on this subject. We have written to engage a small quantity of the seed from the variety mentioned, and will if desired, furnish it in small quantity to our friends for experiment. Let no one undertake to make even an experiment with this plant who has not made up his mind to pay strict attention to it. That we can raise large crops of it we have no doubt, and are only undecided as to the quality and amount of work required in our moist climate to keep it free from worms. Persons desiring further and most satisfactory information can get it by sending to the Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va., for a pamphlet written by Major Robert L. Ragland of Hyco, Halifax county, from whom seed of every variety can be purchased.—[Charleston News.

The first thing a farmer should consider is to have healthy hogs, and in order to secure give them comfortable quarters. My pigs were fed last winter, corn, roots, wheat mid-dlings and buckwheat bran. This winter they are fed the same, with the addition of raw apples, of which I purchased 800 bushels, The fact is, there is a right and wrong way to do most everything, and we think it the best way to take things by their smooth handles. The reader must recollect that we are writing linese matters, not particularly for old packers, but for the thousands who, this year, are called upon to assort and pack their own crops to enable them to do the work in a manner similar to what is done in packing establishments.

In moistening tobacco, don't overdo the business, but only apply just sufficient water or steam to bring the leaf into the proper condition for stripping. Do not make it so mostly for the pigs. Warm sheds, or rather

while claims of the cultivalue of the complete of the complete

There is probably no more common complaint than that chicken-raisers have difficulty in raising early chicks. Few have difficulty in hatching, even with incubators. There are, of course, natural blunderers-heedless persons-who cannot, with the best intentions, give an incubator proper care. These will have difficulty in hatching, but ordinary common-sense people will succeed in hatching as many eggs in an incubator as would be hatched under hens at the same time of year. many eggs in an incubator as would be natched under hens at the same time of year, and with a great deal less trouble. If a hen is hatching, my rule is to let her alone until the next morning, even if that be twenty-four hours. There is no probability that she will leave her nest. The chicks will not need either meat or drink, and it is usually foily to disturb them. If, however, the hen is restless, and is stepping on her chicks, or is disturbed by other hens, or the chicks are very active and likely to fall out of the nest (and under any circumstances the next morning), I take all the active ones away and put them into the well-warmed "mother," or "brooder," leaving the weak ones and freshiphatched ones for longer brooding. Before putting chicks from the nest into the brooder, grease their heads and under the wings with lard for fear that lice or nits from the hen may already have become attached to the little ones, for, like people, hen-hee prefer "spring chicken" to "old hen." Machinehatched chicks are treated in precisely the same way—that is, left in the nursery—excepting that it is not necessary to apply the lard, for no kind of vermin infest the incubator.

An egg that is seen to be very slow in hatch-

An egg that is seen to be very slow in hatching will often be found to be dry. The chick cannot turn itself, being glued to the sheli. It will struggle until it is weak and exhausted, and then probably die. It may sometimes be saved after it is chipped by opening a small hole near the bil, unless one has already been broken through, and then placing the egg in water of the temperature of about 105 degrees, the hole being kept above water, of course. if it be kept warm, and it will absorb water through the shell and become quite active. After this, if placed under a good, steady hen. through the shell and become quite active. After this, if placed under a good, steady hen, the hatching will go on. Attempts to liberate a chick by force result almost always in fairure, as does also any attempt to increase the moisture by actually letting a few drops of water run into the shell. Water within the shell causes struggles and produces serious hemorrhages, which are almost always fatal. I usually tuck such eggs under the quiet hen and let them take their chances. Heformed chicks farely amount to acything, yet weaklings often look like cripples, and will warm up, begin to eat, and, after a while, their legs gain strength, and they become "smart" enough. I would never allow hens to brood their chicks. A good brooder gives the chicks freedom to run away from or under the heat, just as they will run out from and under a hen. They will very soon learn where it is most comfortable. The temperature should vary say from 110 degrees close to the source of the heat, to 80 degrees on the floor in one compartment; and there should be an outer compartment where, by day, the chicks can take sun baths without being much subject to drafts of air, and where the temperature in the shade will not be far day, the chicks can take sun baths without being much subject to drafts of air, and where the temperature in the shade will not be far from that of the outer air, but above freezing. This outer compartment is the feeding room. Chicks begin to pick at food at a few nourold, but they do not eat. Some will eat a little at twenty-four, but they need notaing whatever until forty-eight hours old. Then they should have both food and water or milk. at twenty-four, but they need nothing whatever nutil forty-eight hours old. Then they
should have both food and water or milk.

There are almost aiways an abundance of
infertile eggs removed from the incubator,
after the first batch of unfertilized ones has
been taken out. The only use for these is as
chicken feed. If hard boiled, they form an
excellent article of diet for young chicks.

They may be broken up, shells and all, quite
fine, and, with oatmeal, not mixed, but kept
dis separate dishes, are the best first feed
which chicks can have. The little things
manifest thirst as early as they do hunger,
and should be systematically furnished with
drink. Where the idea originated that they
ought not to have anything to drink until five
or six weeks old, I cannot imagine, but have
repeatedly received letters asking why the
chicks which appeared healthy died when a
week or two old, though naving plenty of good
food "and no drink whatever." I can think
of nothing that would ensure premature
death with greater certainty.

After the first day or two coarse oat meal,
the screenings from winter wheat, which contain a considerable portion of broken grains,
and a small quantity of bone meal, may form
the regular feed, either mixed or separate,
but preferably separate, in different feeding
vessels. The vessels should be protected by

the central kernels the shortest. This fact was apparent to the sight as the different lots lay on the ground after husking.

4. The merchantable ears from the butt were distinctly heavier than those from the central kernels.

5. The butt kernels furnished more unmerchantable corn than did the central kernels, and the central kernels more than did the top kernels.

The same year another plat was planted, one-half with perfect seed from selected seed

one-half with perfect seed from selected seed ears, the other half with good kernels from very inferior-looking ears, the yield in both very inferior-looking ears, the yield in both experiments being so near uniform that no conclusions could be drawn in favor of the selected ears over those which were crooked and twisted. From experiments continued in 1883, it seems reasonable to conclude that seed corn is equally good from either portion of the ear, certainly that the tip kernels are fully equal to other kernels for planting. In cofn ears that are well capped over at the tip end, the kernels having more room are less compressed and take a different shape from those on the middle of the ear, and it is quite probable that there is less difference in the actual weight of two forms than one might suppose from a casual ghance. Tip kernels that are imperfect, or not half filled up with starchy material, would certainly start into life with less apparent vigor than kernels that were plump and full. Yet, when the roots get

the various devices in vogue by gardeners, as
the species come so true from seed. One
cause of complaint arises from the fact that
the character of a species is not very well understood, and many observing horticulturists
are misled from a mistaken idea that
the various species of hickories are similar to the varieties of our wellknown fruits, whereas the latter are merely
forms of one species, and with rarely an exception cannot be depended upon to reproduce
themselves true from seed. The entire family
will produce sprouts from near the surface of
the ground when the parent tree is cut away,
or seriously injured, but the suckers thus
formed are of very little importance to the
planter, indeed not to be compared with a
healthy seedling. The greatest, and perhaps
the only drawback to the cultivation of wainuts and hickories, is the difficulty of removal. This complaint, however, is mainly
from those who are not sufficiently careful
in diaging and transplanting. Whenever possible select a cloudy, damp
day for the operation, and as all
the species possible to secure the entire leng h, but it is wise to obtain as much as possible. The entire plant, both top and root, should be at once rolled in a damp cloth and carried to its new home without delay. The planting is simple— merely shaking in fine soil and tramping it firm as the hole is filled. Whenever feasible, plant the nuts where the trees are to grovi. Things Worth Knowing.

Inquiry is frequently made at this office for mals without injury to the fur. Isaac H. publishes the following formulas for accomplishing this in his Shoe and Leatner Reporter: Take two parts each of alum and salt, and one of saltpeter, all well pulverized. Clear the flesh of fatty matter. Sprinklet white with the mixture. Fold in edges and roll up; remain four days, then wash with clean water, and then with soap and water. Pull the skin when drying to make it soft. Another recipe is: Lay the wet skin on a smooth slab or a hard board; serape with a dull knife until all loose flesh and film is removed; then wash off in soft water. Take a giass or stone jar, put in an ounce of oil of virriol and a gallon of rain or river water. Let it steep in this for about half an hour. Take it out, work it with the hands until dry, when it will be pliable and soft. The more worked the softer. Use no grease.

The standard instructions for raising the best of cabbages is to give them a rich, heavy foam. We have raised the very best of cabbages on a rich, sandy or graveily soh. For earliest, sow seeds of early York and early plishing this in his Shoe and Leatner Report-

There must be also a dish of fine gravel and

for late use.

Among carrots, for the earliedt sow the Early French Forcing or Golden Ball or Early Scarlet Carentan. For the latest crop the Early French Forcing may also be used. The cid Long Orange is probably best for cattle. It is also good for table use. The Yellow Belgian is also good for stock. Probably the Danvers, which is an intermediate kind as to length and thickness, will yield as well as any.

Among egg plants the definition of the probably the stands for isn't at all horses and the thing it stands for isn't at all horses and the stands for isn't at all horses and the thing it stands for isn't at all horses and the thing it stands for isn't at all horses and the stands for isn't at all horses are stands.

a quek growth, the more rain the oterer. It ong fresh manure is used they will generally prove coarse-grained and inferior. A warm sunny slope, or on the south side of a pro ective fence or building, ensures an earlier crop than when grown in the open garden, and every day in early spring is of importance to the crop. Radishes prefer a light, rather sandy, rich soil, but any good ground sufficiently mellow and well fertilized will answer. No vegetable is more easily and cheapily forced than this. A good bed of fresh stable manure for heating, with three or four inches of good soil on it, together with an ordinary frame and sashes, are all that is required. Frequent sprinking and an occasional airing on fine days will insure a good crop. I have found the little round varieties best for forcing, both red and white, and the long scarlet and yellow summer for the open ground. The Chinese is excellent for winter use, although not to compare with those fresh from the soil, and grown quickly under glass.—[Cronnie.]

dandelions and other plants should be cut off an inch below the lowest leaf. The grass should not be cut closely the first year, but allowed to become weil established. Lime water was recommended for the earth worm. Moss, when it obtains a foothold, may be raked off, and air-slacked lime spread and well mixed with the top soil and grass seed sown.

sown.

It is not always possible or convenient to It is not always possible or convenient to get poles for lima beans to run upon, nor even brushwood. Some have proposed that the runners be kept clipped, and the plants then become busies. Either the bean does not like the treatment—certainly the beans are inconvenient to gather—or else some other serious objection occurs. No one seems to continue the makeshift over a year or two, and poles are again sought for. Last year we saw a the makeshift over a year or two, and poles are again sought for. Last year we saw a plan which so far seemed as good a substitute as we have heard of. Posts were put up at each side of the garden plot and wire stretched along the top from each, and another near the ground, while up and down were strings. The beans on such a trellis were planted only about eighteen inches apart, and gave a fine crop. Of course, this is for garden work. Where horse culture to keep down weeds and to start the soil is essential the cultivator must work both ways, and then we do not see how there can be any substitute for poles.

Edward Burnett of Deerfoot farm, Southboro, thinks the Polang Chinas are the best

with less apparent vigor than kernels that were plump and full. Yet, when the roots get hold of the soil and the plant becomes independent of the parent kernel, which will be in a very lew days after germinating, it may soon catch up with, or even outgrow, its neighbor from plump seed. The conclusion to be drawn from these experiments is, that it is certainly safe to plant all the sound kernels on an ear.—[New England Farmer.

Propagation of Hickories.

The increase of the several members of the Carva family, consisting of the walnuts and hickories, is an exceedingly difficult task, other than by the natural method from seeds. There is little use, however, in resorting to the various devices in vogue by gardeners, as the species come so true from seed. One cause of complaint arises from the fact that the character of a species is not very well unter the state of the cardily, whose larvæ burrow in the mention of the same purpose.

Hard During the Dearfoot farm, Southboro, thinks the Poland Chinas are the best bored of hogs for general purposes. They are hardy, grow rapidly and are good breeders. He does not recommend thoroughbred nogs for the ordinary farmer, since they are too fine and will not bear the neglect to which they are likely to be subjected. It is profitable to breed them for the market. Success depends, however, upon raising a thorough-bree bore them for the market. Success depends, however, upon raising a thorough-bree bore them for the warmer part of the sea-tong fine the ordinary farmer, since they are too fine and will not bear the neglect to which they are likely to be subjected. It is profitable to breed them for the market. Success depends, however, upon raising a thorough-breed boar. It does not pay to raise porkers weighing 400 or 500 pounds, as the market success depends, however, upon raising a thorough-breed boar. It does not pay to raise porkers weighing 400 or 500 pounds, as the market success depends, however, upon raising a thorough-breed boar and will not bear the ordinary farmer.

Hard lumps along the backs of cattle are caused by the radfly, whose larvæ burrow in the muscular tissue just under the skin, and are the cause of a great deal of pain and irritation. On examining the lump it will be seen that there is an opening in the centre through which the grub has access to the air. The grubs may be killed by touching the opening with any stronz, penetrating oil, as oil of turpentine, cloves, chanamon, etc., but with the dead grub remaining in its place it takes a long time for the sore to heal. A better cure consists in colarging the opening with a small, keen knife, and squeezing the larvæ out. The sore will then heal immediately, much to the relief of the animal. The eggs from which the grubs are developed are deposited in the latter part of summer—about August—and a little brotection against the attacks of the figural with some strong-meiling infusion, as of wormwood, walnut or butternut leaves, during the season of depositing the eggs, but there is no certain preventive of the egglaying.

An inquirer asks for the comparative advance.

laying.

An inquirer asks for the comparative advantages of the different modes for destroying the coding worm, the great enemy of the apple coding worm, the great enemy of the apple corp. There are three remedies, all of which have merit, the paper bands the least. Large numbers of the insects are caught under these bands, but often a large number escape. Where practicable to employ sheep they prove an efficient protection, provided they are in sufficient numbers to keep the failen fruit promptly devoured, and provided also that they are kept in the orchard year after year through the summer months. Where sheep cannot be turned in the paris green remedy has proved a very efficient one, and both may be used together if the sheep are not admitted until copious rains have washed away all the poison that has tallen on the grass during the operation. In cases where this remedy has not succeeded it has been owing to a want of thorough and repeated spraying at the right time. After the poison has dene its work in destroying the minute young larvæ, the summer rains wash of all that remains.

A good farmer at this season will watch the snow on his wheat fields, and if the ground is hearify bare in spots he will spread a little coarse manure on the thinnest places. It is best to draw this out while there is still enough snow for, sleighing, and spread it as thiuly as possible. A very slight covering over the snow will protect it from thawing, and this, in turn, will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, which is so injurious to the wheat plant in late winter and carly spring.

There is a belief common among gardeners that peas planted four inches deep will do bet laying.

An inquirer asks for the comparative advan-

THE LATEST WONDER.

Hydrochlorate of Cocaine and Its Effects.

How It is Manufactured from Small, Dry Leaves.

stands for isn't at all handsome, but, like many other articles not very agreeable in appearance, it is full of a popular kind of po-tency that is likely to rob the world of half its anguish and bestow long life and happiness upon thousands of people who are now suffering agonies from diseases that are supposed to be incurable. (Right here and now it may be well to re-

mark that the subject under discussion is not a patent medicine and this story is not an advertisement. There is no more monopoly to it than there is to tea or pepper, and any man

The young lady who inserts personals in the has got just as much right to prepare it as he has to make a crow bar. It is as simple as milk porridge and as easy as families. For pickles the green prollife is best. The mow white Jabana is nearly white. Among noveltes the white deriman and long China are said to grow from fifteen to twenty inches to make a crow bar. It is as simple as the white Jabana is nearly white. Among pole is the said to grow from fifteen to twenty inches to be an extra the pickles of the carliest dwarf snap beans try inches to when Pizarro and his men went down to be an advantage of the earliest dwarf snap beans try the Ditter. Among pole is altra, black wax, Cleveland's improved valentine. To this with an ordinary frame and sashes, and for shape leans try the Lims. A great wax and yellow-pod black wax for snap beans, and for shell beans try the Lims. Which he took out of his belt and chewed when snap beans, and for shell beans try the Lims. Which he took out of his belt and chewed will be shell be shell

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

Art Amateur. 4.00 4.10
Army & NavyJournal(only new subs.) 6.00 6.15
American Poultry Yard. 1.50 2.30
British Quarterly Review. 2.50 3.30
Blackwood's Magazine. 3.00 3.75
Brainerd's Musical World. 1.50 2.05
Readle's Saturdey Loyenel 3.00 3.05 Boston Pilot. 2.65
Boston Medical Journal. 5.00
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. 5.00
Christian Leader. 2.50
Century Magazine. 4.00

gists attempted to make a corner in the preparation, and intended to run it up to \$5 a grain, when a quantity was received in Boston from E. Munek, a druggist of Damstart, and the syndicate dissolved. These early importations were greatly facilitated by the courtesy of Collector Worthington of this port. By December 1 there was such a supply on hand that the price was reduced to fifty cents a grain, and unless the crop falls in South America there is no probability of another 000 pounds of leaves shipped from Lima and other ports annually, and plantations are rapidly increasing to meet the new demands.

sulphuric ether, and the ether evaporated, leaving a brownish powder, which is purified by animal charcoal. When pure It is a White Powder readily soluble in water. It has a keen,

astringent taste, like that of strong tea very much intensified. After this sensation is much intensified. After this sensation is gone there follows a feeling like that experienced by a slight burn, and this is succeeded by an entire insensibility of the part to which it is applied. This lasts some time and then teeling returns again. When under its influence any delicate organ like the eye can be cut and dissected without the least pain to the patient. All this time he knows what is going on and can talk and move about the same as it nothing happened. riefly stated, cocaine kills, for the time sing, the organs to which it is applied and

At present surgeons are using what is called the 4-per cent, solution, which consists of four grains of the hydro-chiorate dissolved in 100 grains of water. It is applied directly to the eye or any other organ and the effect is produced in a few minutes. The duration of the charm may be prolonged to anydesired length by renewing the cocaine. At first a 2-per cent, solution was used, but one having double that potency is found to be more handy. No injurious results have followed the application. It is now put up in small sheets of gelatine, containing one grain each, and done up and sold in papers, like court plaster. This is for engineers and waykmen who get cinders and other foreign substances in their eyes. They are thus made surgeons and are freed from much inconvenience.

The Revolution Which Cocaine Has Wrought

Wrought

Methodist.

Magazine American History. 5.00

Mother's Magazine. 1.50

Mother's Magazine. 1.50

N. Y. Fashion Bazar. 3.00

N. Y. Fashion Bazar. 3.00

N. Y. Sportsman. 4.00

Puck (the best comic weekly). 5.00

Phrenological Journal without prem. 2.00

Phrenological Journal without prem. 2.00

Prairie Farmer. 2.00

Produce Exchange Bulletin. 3.00

Produce Exchange Bulletin. 3.00

Philadelphia Medical Times. 4.00

Philadelphia Medical Times. 4.00 nervous sensibility.
At present surgeons are using what is called

is one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by science. When ether was introduced it was a new thing, and people were shy. The fact that it made the patients insensible and simulated death did much to bar its progress. Cocaine, having none of these oostacles to overcome, has won a place in three months that ether and chloroform failed to achieve in a quarier of a century. It has been used in hospitals and in private practice all over the civilized world. Difficult and dangerous growths, like cancers in the throat and mouth, have been fact that it made the patients insensible and simulated death did much to bar its progress. Cocaine, having none of these obstacles to overcome, has won a place in three months that ether and chloroform failed to achieve in a quarter of a century. It has been used in hospitals and in private practice all over the civilized world. Difficult and dangerous growths, like cancers in the throat and mouth, have been removed successfully by cocaine. Many operworld. Directic and angerous growins, like cancers in the throat and mouth, have been removed successfully by cocaine. Many operations that surgeons dared not attempt during the rule of ether are now performed daily, and invalids given over to die receive lite and hope from this latest and grandest discovery. In Boston, where it was used very early, there is hardly a surgeon who has not tested its merits. It has been used in many cases at the Massachusetts General and the City Hospital, and at the Eye and Ear Infirmary it ranks ahead of all other anæsthetics. It would require pages to give the names of our physicians who have successfully used it in their private practice. The verdict of practitioner and patient is that cocaine is a good thing, and that it has come to stay.

[Letter in Louisville Commercial.]
Mary Anderson's feet, be they large or small and she has taken precious care that no one all ever find out-have evidently skipped

be most awfully kittenish. Three years ago the united efforts of her mother and step-pa Griffin were unavailing to keep her from frolicking around the wings and chewing gum on the stage. She was in a chronic state of gizgle. She used to play Juliet with a large plece of gum in her pretty mouth, and all through komeo's speeches would pull it from between her teeth and look cross-eved to "break him up." This, of course, with her back to the audience. I was charitable enough to attribute the weirdness of Atkins Lawrence's Romeo to her antics, but later experience taught me that it wasn't the gum. But I digress. I'm not writing of the great North American lady-killer, but of Mary, our Mary, of whom we ought to feel so proud. And we do; only I for one hope she'll leave her gush in England and come back to us clad in sincerity and as few of those dowdy English costumes as possible. But there isn't much of that kind of thing to expect from a young woman who "just loves to sit on a stranger's grave and read Willie Winter's poems," "Men may come and men may go, but she'll gush on forever."

COMIC VALENTINES. The New Varieties That Will Shortly

Be Exposed for Sale. New York Mail and Express.]

The designs in comic valentines for the present season are as varied as ever.
"These are the largest varieties," said the salesman, showing the picture of a man lying on his back on the polished floor of a skating rink. His lower limbs, with a pair of rollers

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

" Chimney Corner (Weekly)., 4.00
" " Sunday Magazine (M'y) 2.50 " Popular Monthly.... 2.50
" Pleasant Hours (M'y). 1.50
" Budget of Wit (M'y)... 2.00

rapidly increasing to meet the new demands. The leaves are worth from twenty to fifty cents a pound in South America, according to quality, and the cost of transportation must of course be added to that, making them worth about double that price here.

Among the first, if not the very first, who successfully made hydro-chlorate of cocaine in this country were Theodore Metcalf & Co.

Tremout street, Boston. Having a large stock of leaves on hand at the time of the craze they at once began to prepare the popular alkaloid from them. Its method of manufacture is simple. A strong infusion of the leaves is made in water, which is evaporated until it becomes thick. This is leached by dilute muriatic acid, and the acid is then neutralized. The alkaloid is afterward washed out with sulphuric ether, and the ether evaporated, leaving a broavest nowder which is purified.

| Journal of Chemistry | 1.00 | Le Français (for students in French | 1.50 | Leisure Hours, with premium | 1.50 | Lippincott's Magazine | 3.00 | Methodist...... Magazine American History......

3.30 2.75 5.10

 San Francisco Chronicle (Weekly)
 2.00
 2.5i

 Spirit of the Times
 5.00
 5.5i

 The Republic (Irish-Amer., Boston)
 2.50
 3.00

 The Critic 200 5.00 5.00 Turf, Field and Farm. 5.00 3.40 Vick's Floral Magazine 1.25 1.90 Westminster Review 2.50 3.30 Wide Awake. 2.50 3.00 Waverley Magazine 5.00 5.00 Watchman 3.60 3.8

 Watchman
 3.00
 3.3

 Western Stock Journal
 1.00
 1.8

 No publication will be sent for less time that

No publication will be sent for less time that one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

We cannot send more than one magazine to one address. Orders covering more than on magazine to one address will be returned.

Always stafe with what issue you wish you wish covering to be given. lightly and merrily into the English heart. I

subscription to begin.

We do not furnish specimen copies of othe publications. Address

hightly and merrily into the English heart. I use the word "skipped" advisedly. I have no doubt it is impossible for most persons to imagine the stately Galatea skipping or tripping or doing anything so frivoious; but I assure you she can

The Work-Table-A Mantel Lambreguin -Crocheted Lace Pattern, Etc.

Millinery Goods and New Fabrics-The Unconquerable.

Here is a bit-of advice given by Miss Phelps in the St. Nicholas to girls who expect to do something towards self-support:

"But, girls, if you don't mean to make a thorough business of the occupation you have chosen, never, never never begin to be occu-pled at all. Half finished work will do for amateurs. It will never answer for professionals. The bracket you are sawing for a New Year's present can hang a little crooked on its screws, and you will be forgiven for the love's sake found therein by the dear hearts to which you offer it; but the trinket carved for sale in the Sorrento rooms must be cut as true as a rose-leaf. You can be a little shaky as to your German declensions in the Schiller Dlub, which you join so enthusiastically after leaving school, and no great harm ever come of it: but teach Schiller for a living, and for every dative case forgotten you are so much

money out of pocket.

People who pay for a thing demand thorough workmanship or none. To offer incomplete work for complete market price is to be either a cheat or a beggar. The terrible grinding laws of supply and demand, pay and receive, give and get, give no quarter to shilly-shally labor. The excellence of your intentions is nothing to the point. The stress of your poverty has not the slightest connec tion with the case. An editor will never pay you for your poem because you wish to help your mother. No customer will buy her best bonnet or her wheat flour of you because you are unable to pay your rent. When you have entered the world of trade, you have entered a world where tenderness and charity and personal interest are foreign relations. Not "for friendship's sake," nor "pity's sake," nor for "chivalry's sake," runs the great rallying cry of this great world-but only "for value received."

It is with sorrow and shame, but yet with It is with sorrow and shame, but yet with hope and courage, that I write It—there is reason for the extensive complaint made by men that women do not work thoroughly. I am afraid that, till time and trouble shall have taught them better, they will not. Is it because they have never been trained? Is it because they expect to be married? That it is not in the least because they cannot, we know, for we know that some of the most magnificently accurate work in the world has been done by women."

THE WORK-TABLE.

Mantel or Window Lambrequin-Crocheted Lace Pattern-Patchwork

Again. A pretty design for a window or mante lambrequin is given in the January Delineator. A plain straight curtain or scarf of any material is left plain, or decorated with embroidery, painting or something of the sort. The fringe is made of brass rings, covered with floss, worsted, silk or saxony in single crochet; these are sewed together to form halfdiamonds or points, and from the apex of the point, as well as from high up between the points, hang heavy tassels of the same or a contrasting color. This fringe would be very bandsome for almost anything for which a fringe is used, and in any colors or materials.

[For Woman's Hour, by Mrs. Eva M. Niles, author of "Fancy Work Recreations,"] Materials: Star light Saxony wool, any shade, or linen thread, No. 70, and crochet needles to match material.

PRETTY CROCHETED LACE.

Sixth row—Same as second row from * to * then 1 chain, then s. c. on each d. c., taking

And wasis sai and looked the same of the back one from you). This should be done rather loosely.

Seventh row—Two chain, 1 slip stitch in the top of each s. c., taking up front thread, then 2 chain, should be rather tight, then like third row from *to*.

Eighth row—Same as second row, from *to * 4 chain, slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, 3 chain, fasten with slip stitch he first little scallop or picot. Turn and proceed as before; 7 d. c. separated by 1 chain, then as second row, from *to * fasten by 1 chain, then as second row, from *to * fasten by 1 chain, then as second row for story and the stitch in top of last d. c. in chain, taking up 2 threads, and the second to make the same ever moved an inch.

"So Glooskap gave it up in despair, and wasis sai and looked to an inch.

"So Glooskap gave it up in despair, and wasis, sitting on the floor in the sunshine, went goo! goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going goo! and crowed.

"And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going g

each row to one of the little picots by a slip stitch, not skipping any. Explanations—D. c., short for double crochet, thread over needle once, then taking off 2 threads at a time. S. c., short for single crochet, not put-ting thread over, but drawing it through and tak-ing off the 2 loops at once. Slip stitch, drawing the thread through the work and stitch on the needle.

needle.

"PATCHWORK" AGAIN.—From another correspondent of the Hour comes a missive upon the above subject, couched in such grieved and injured terms that we feel it necessary to heaten and bridge the heaten. essary to hasten and bind up her wounded and lacerated feelings at once. She had hoped, when two weeks ago, it had been promised that editorial views on the subject of patchwork would be presented in the next issue, that some directions would be given for a crazy quilt. But instead of the expected for a crazy quilt. But instead of the expected loaf of bread she had received a stone. The editorial views did not encourage batchwork, and the soul that was yearning for light on this subject remained unsatisfied. Now, this is all wrong. This column is for the use and behoof of its readers, and it is hoped that they will always find what they want here. If they don't, however, they have only to mention it and it shall be forthcoming, no matter what the cost, provided that it is to be had in the market.

It's crazy patchwork directions that you are hungering and thirsting after, is it? Well, to give definite directions for work that starts out with the avowed intention of going wild seems rather about.

be "a method in your madness"; begin by col-lecting and sorting your pieces. The woollens must go by themselves, the velvets in another

must go by themselves, the velvets in another heap, but the silk and satin pieces may be mixed in a third. Many put velvet in with the last, but the effect is seldom good. Then there must be a sufficient quantity of stout cambric or silesia to line the whole.

Now, the numbers of ways in which the pieces can be arranged may be represented by the sign 00. A small cradie quit or aighan for a sofa can be managed all in one piece. Make the cambric foundation of the right size and then begin at one edge or corner to cover its surface with the pieces. Take a piece of the silk or satin of irregular shape and run one edge along the upper edge of the cambric. Then turn it down over this seam and baste it lightly into place. On the sides of this fit other odd and irregular pieces, taking care to have the colors such as will combine or contrast prettily and such as will combine or contrast prettily and the shapes as unsymmetrical as possible. Each plece is run along on the wrong side and then turned down over so as to inde the sowing. The seams may also be ornamented by feather or other fancy stitches in variously

name, monogram, or some design embroidered

nereon in silks.
Another way is to set it in stripes from four

waste paper, baskets and whisk-broom holders are an another way is to set it in stripes from four to six mehes wide, the colors being arranged in narrow cross lines with plain blocks between, the effect of the whole stripe at a little distance teing like a Roman sash. This has the recommendation of using up very tiny bits of materials to good advantage.

If you wish to purchase new materials for your work and have the patience necessary to attempt a long task you might like the following suggestion:

Make blocks from ten to twelve inches square. The background of each block should be similar; there should not be one background light and another dark, and still another of a medium that. Each block should bear the resemblance, in slik, of a fan of the Japanese shape, which should be put on diagonally, and almost as large in size as the square will accommodate. Let the embroidery, such as is usual on the larger pieces of slik in a crazy quilt, be confined solely to embellishing the fans. Half a yard of new brown silk will be ample to use in simulating handles. When the quilt is finished and lined, the "tacking" should be done at the corners of the squares, and at the points where the bandles are supposed to join the fans. This

BITS OF FASHION. New Things in the Millinery Line, and

Fabrics for Spring and Summer. Wide sashes of white surah, loosely tled around the waist and arranged in a big bow in the back, make an effective finish to a plain white tulle, organdie, or crape evening dress. The fashionable heliotrope color comes in

ns of the Middle Ages. These designs are either painted or embroidered in squares, cars and cross stripes, that show much gilt combined with the soft dull mediæval colors. Watered and mottled effects are to be revived in millinery, and it is said watered silks

Ribbons come much wider. Few leathers will be used.
Short basques, long drapery and plain skirts are the rule for spring suits.
The Bazar's Faris correspondent says that the winter has not by any means exhausted the success of braids and gailoons, and there are even more of them in preparation now than last autumn. There will be mixtures of silk and chenille, chenille and gold, or gold and steel, and dresses, vests and wrappings will be covered with them. will be covered with them.

Spring velvets have frise figures on satin

Tricotine satins have a slightly ribbed effect, similar to Jersey cloth. Surahs will be in favor, and are plain, twilled or embrollered.

"Now it came to pass when Glooskap had conquered ail his enemies, even the Rewahqu, who were glants and sorcerers, and the M'teoulin, who were magicians, and the ramola, who is the evil spirit of the night ar, and all manner of ghosts, witches, devils, cannibals and goblins, that he thought upon what he had done and wondered if his work was at an end.

"And he said this to a certain woman. But she replied: Not so fast, master, for there yet remains one whom no one has ever conquered or got the better of in any way, and he will remain unconquered to the end of time."

"And who is he?" inquired the master.

"It is a mighty Wasis,' she replied, and there he sits; and I warn you that if you meddle with him you will be in sore trouble."

Materials: Star light Saxony wool, any shade, or linen thread, No. 70, and crochet needles to match material.

Make a chain of 20 stitches, turn and make a shell in fourth stitch of chain of 3 d. c., 1 chain, 3 d. c., 5 chain, s. c. in fifth chain, 5 chain, s. c. in fifth chain, 5 chain, s. c. in fifth chain of 3 d. c., 1 chain, 3 d. c., 3 chain, s. c. in last stitch of foundation chain.

Second row—Turn.*9 chain, slip stitch in last chain, before shell, drawing it up close, shell in top of shell, 5 chain, s. c. in last chain before shell, shell in top of shell, shell in core of shell, shell in top of shell, shell in core is chain, s. c. in the point of shell, shell in top of shell, shell in core is chain s. c. in the point of shell, shell in top of shell, shell in top of shell, sh

that.
"Then, since he could do but one thing

more, the master had recourse to magic. He used his most awful spells, and sang the songs

Knitted Floor Rugs. Good firm floor rugs can be made in the same manner as table or stand covers described above, by using woollen rags instead of the lighter fabrics. They require extra strong needles, as the woollen strips, unless cut very thin, are much more weighty, and would otherwise bend the needles. Such rugs are very durable, and with taste in combination of colors are pretty enough to place in almost any room. They can be finished with a home-made fringe across the ends, or all around, as one fancies. A scalloped row or an inexpensive finish. One advantage of these mats over some others described in previous papers is, that these can be very quickly made, and when done are sufficiently firm to keep in place without any linting. They can also be turned without any trouble when they become worn or soiled on one side.

Spruce-Stuffed Cushions. Cushions stuffed with pine, hemlock and spruce are now in fashion. They make fragrant and useful ornaments for parlors and edrooms, and are particularly grateful to people suffering with lung troubles or headche. The pine needles are stripped from the boughs, and the hemlock and spruce broken into small pieces. A muslin bag, the size of

star stitch. Knit a piece about eighteen inches long, when take half the number of stitches off on a cord, and continue knitting the other half about a yard long. Then knit the other piece the same length. Finish with a bow at the opening of these two pieces. Have the ribbon of this bow to match the wool or some contrasting color. The ends of these two pieces may be narrowed down to a point, and have a tassel added to them. Put the piain piece on the head, and the the two ends around the neck, crossing under the

Useful Napkin Rings are made by crocheting them out of old gold macrame cord, and are made glossy and stiff by an application of varnish. Work baskets,

waste paper ,baskets and whisk-broom holders are all durable and pretty made in this way and brightened by bows of ribbon.

white lace and caught here and there with tiny bows. Pink or blue silk ones in panels covered with black lace and fastened together with plaited ribbon are another style much liked.

How to Clean Walnut Furniture.

When olled wainut furniture begins to grow dingy, it can be made to look as fresh as new lax realiting. Linesed, or even clusted in the part of the berry juice; put the rest of the time in a little of the berry juice; put the rest of the purit the policy point, then add the gelatine; let it reach the boiling point, then add the stir interest.

"tacking" should be done at the corners le squares, and at the points where the files are supposed to join the fans. This to us; everything is so mixed up together that

spot, on each square, should have a bow of only by an effort of deliberate experiment can one discover what are the special effects of special tastes upon the tongue and palate. Salt is mixed with almost everything we eatsat sapit omnia-and pepper or cayenne terated by being boiled with mint; and cu-cumber is unknown except in conjunction with oil and vinegar. This makes it comparatively difficult for us to realize the dis-tinctness of the elements which go to make up most tastes as we actually experience The fashionable heliotrope color comes in seven shades.

Fine batistes, in delicate shades, will be worn during the coming summer.

The whip-cord diagonals, a fine cloth, of light weight, resembling gentlemen's fine suiting cloths, but not quite so heavy, will be used this spring, for ladies' tailor-made suits. These cloths were so popular last season that it was impossible to meet the demand for them. They come in all the dark shades of green, brown and gray, as well as in mastic, and cat's-eve is a slivery or pearly green. He has a little yellow added to the ground tint, and cat's-eve is a slivery or pearly green. The last shade is only seen in that crinkled French sik that is rather remotely called French sik that is rather remotely called French sik that is rather remotely called green either in richness or cost, but is a pretty fabric, more useful in combination than in any other way. Among the various greens predicted for the coming season, are send or mignonette green will be'a favorite, and lattle gray green shades.

Smilax is not as much used this winter in decorations as formerly. Ivyleaves, ferns and laurel are the favorite foliage for garlanding.

Altinough tournures are immense in size now, according to Parls correspondents, yet worth and other great dressmakers do not allow the use of steels. The required effect is obtained by having both skirts and underskirts wery full at the back and the dress skirt svery full at the back and the dress skirt svery full at the back and moyenage colors are the new features to be brought out in spirited when he had the various tast used in fry-ling to the sense of reish which forms the most fallow the use of steels. The required effect is obtained by having both skirts and underskirts and underskirts and moyenage colors are the new features to be brought out in spirite in our compound taste. A bouled sole is all very well when one is surficed, and all the ray green shades. either painted or embroidered in squares, bars and cross stripes, that show much all combined with the soft dull mediaval colors. Warered and mottled effects are to be revaled in millinery, and it is said watered silks are to be worn again.

Etamine or silk surah scarfs, six or seven inches wide and a yard and a half long, are imported for trimming hats and bonnets, stripes alternating with plain stripes appear on these.

Ribbons come much wider. Few feathers will be used.

Short basques, long drapery and plain skirts are the rule for spring suits.

The Bazar's Faris correspondent says that the witter has not by any means exhausted the success of braids and galloons, and there are even more of them in preparation now than last autumn. There will be mixtures of silk and chentile, chentile and cold or yold.

Ammonia Cheaper Than Soap.

Ammonia is cheaper than soap, and cleans everything it touches. A few drops in a kettle that is hard to clean makes grease and stickiness fade away, and robs the work of all its terrors. Let it stand ten minutes before in favor, and are plain, twilled or embroidered.

New checked and striped silks may be had in smooth taffetas, but the preference is for those with strong raised threads woven across, giving armure effects. All repped silks will be worn.

For midsummer woollens a new fabric called wool crape, of the texture of fine nun's veiling, with slight crape-like crimples all over it is noticed.

The Unconquerable.

Every mother will appreciate the following from the "Algonquin Legends of New Engform the "Now it came to pass when Glooskap had conquered all his enemies, even the Kewahqu, who were glants and sorcerers, and the M'teoulin, who were magicians, and the ramiola, who is the evil spirit of the night air, and all manner of ghosts, witches, devils, cannibals and goblins, that he thought upon what he had done and wondered if his work was at an end.

"And he said this to a certain woman. But she replied: 'Not fast master for there yet.'

When employed in anything that is not exherence is for the result. The transfer of it is stand ten minutes before attempting to scrape off, and every corner will be clean. It cleans the sink and penetrates tho the drampipe, Spots, finger marks on paint disappear under its magical influence, and it is equally effective on floor and oil cloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish. There is nothing to equal the flective on floor and oil cloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish. There we had it is equally effective on floor and oil cloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish. There we had it is equally effective on floor and oil cloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish. There we had it is equally effective on floor and oil cloth, though it mus

One cup of sour cream, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of light, feathery snow instead of one egg. We much prefer the snow to eggs, and some of our neighbors

use it for other kinds of cake. The snow is to be stirred in just before the flour.

bread-board, roll it and cut in different shapes. Place them on tin sheets, greased; let them stand in a warm place for twelve

hours or longer. Bake slowly.

the cushion or pillow, is first used as a covering, and then another one of silk, satin or plush is added. One of the prettiest of the kind is made of pine-green satin with a back of plush of the same shade. On the satin is embroidered in old-gold silk, "Dream of the Forest." in French, and in one corner is embroidered a cluster of pine cones. A bow of satin ribbon ornaments one end.

A salad dressing much used in Italy is made in this way: The yolk of one egg, six tablespoonfuls of oil, three of vinegar; put this into a bottle and shake it until it is white and creamy looking. When this simple dressing is used it is necessary to dry the salad after washing. A wire basket is a convenient receptacle to put the salad into after A salad dressing much used in Italy is Knitting Hood.

A very quick way to knit a hood is to cast on about fifty stitches, and knit it plain, or in drying sufficiently were observed.

washing, as it will drain perfectly there, and can be lightly shaken. All salads, whether simple or plain, would be improved if care in drying sufficiently were observed.

A bread-crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal; one pint of breadcrumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed very fine; half of a tiny onion, chopped fine; beat two eggs light, add a teacupful of milk, a trace of nutmeg, and pepper and salt liberally; also a lump of butter the size of a small egg; mix all together and bake in a slow oven on a buttered ble plate; when light brown turn it out or the plate and serve at once.

A Nice Dish. A delicious dish to serve with ice-cream is nade thus: Take one quart of canned red raspberries, half a package of gelatine, the juice of a lemon and the whites of four eggs; drain the juice from the berries; if necessary add sugar to make quite sweet; let the gelatine soak for an hour and a half or two hours in a little of the berry juice; put the rest of

[Washington Hatchet.]
Fond father—"Pray, Irene, discontinue that flirtation with Snibbs. Auything serious is out of the question, as his income is only \$10,000."

A COOKING SCHOOL

nearly equally common. Butter is put into the pease, which have been previously adul-Class to Order.

> Lecture and Object Lesson Combined-Dainty Dishes Made and Tested.

> Interesting Extracts From the Note-Book of a Student.

known as the Cooking School, is large, high platforms, on which are chairs for the pupils, screen, has a sink and dish-washing arrangements: while in the middle of the room is a large demonstration table for the lecturer. A blackboard on the wall bears the recipes for the day and

A blackboard on the wait bears the teleptor for the day and Rule 1.—Ladies are requested not to talk or whisper except during intermission.

About twenty-five or thirty ladies had assembled and taken their appointed places, last Wednesday morning, when a little woman who wore glasses came in and took her place behind the big table. This was Miss Leonard, the lecturer. She had a coquettish little cap on her head, and an old-fashioned, long-sleeved, high-necked, light print "tyer" left only a white linen collar at her throat and a bit of a short, dark dress skirt to be seen. Two young women assistants also appeared, and a very tall man. They all wore tyers except the man. He wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and the wore glasses, but had a white linen for the man and took her places, and only a physical ndare to presented. And only a physical ndare to presented was only the apophiccary can prepare, and only a physical ndare to presented with grandmothers who had herb gardens an account of the herbs grown by those who had. It may be interesting, and a source of hisrandmothers who had herb gardens an account of the herbs grown by those who had. It may be interesting, and a source of hisrandmothers who had herb gardens an account of the herbs grown by those who had. It may be interesting, and a source of hisrandmothers who had herb gardens an man. He wore glasses, but had a white linen waiter's apron. Miss Leonard rapped to order with a big iron spoon on a huze yellow mixing dism, and when she spoke her votce was exceedingly gentle and sweet. The most remarkable thing about her, though, was that she did not get red in the face nor excited even in the most critical moments.

'Mem.—Ask her if she can give lessons to ordinary cooks on these points, too.

dishes, and took up rye cakes, salt fish with dropped eggs, breakiast bacon, Adirondack griddle cakes, curry of liver and bread ome-lette. Miss Leonard began with reading the Rye Cakes.

Rye Cakes.

One cup flour, two cups rye meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful salt, three eggs, one and one-half cups milk. Bake in a brick oven if possible twenty-five minutes. This can be made with sour milk by using soda alone.

Then the lecturer proceeded to make the rye cakes before her audience—explaining each step as it was teken, throwing out inclsoda alone.

Then the lecturer proceeded to make the rye cakes before her audience—explaining each step as it was teken, throwing out incidental remarks that were little nuggets of window any working clustices, graciously, and

opied her last remarks down into their note-looks verbatim. "For the cakes we mix together all the dry gredients first. This is try most not flour

when earning it of the house learning it is not should be the four so as to mist lived; and it you will be the four so as to mist lived; and it you take up a large spoonful, with item with post of growing shall, with item yet post of growing shall with the mixt of the word, with item yet post of growing shall with item yet post of growing shall with item yet post of growing shall with the mixt of the mixt of the mixt of the word, with item yet post of growing shall with the mixt of the mixt of the mixt of the mixt of the will remain the sarring. If you take up a large spoonful, with item yet post of growing shall with the mixt of the mixt of the word in the sauring. If you take up a large spoonful, with item yet post of growing searched to this plant, which were sufficient of the large state of the word of the word of the word of the word in the sauring search of the word of the word in the sauring at the word of the word of the word in the sauring at the word of the word in the sauring at the word of the word in the word of the word in the word Another motion is "beating" going across the dish, tipping the spoon, occasionally taking up some of the mixture and letting it go down with a "flop." That stirs in air and makes it light. Another motion, as in stirring in these frothy whites of the eggs, where I do not wish to break down their lightness, is "cutting in" as with a knife, occasionally folding the inixture over. Now butter the gem bans. Bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes, for rye needs more baking than almost any other kind of meal.

Salt Fish with Dropped Eggs. This dish was next started and completed at a later stage of the proceedings. For convenience the whole will be described briefly here. Take one pint cooked salt fish, one pint milk, two tablespoonfuls flour, one of

Layer Cake.

One cup nearly full of granulated sugar, one-half cup of butter, the two stirred to a cream; one-half cup of sweet milk, three eggs (the whites of two left out for frosting), two tearpoonfuls of cream of tartar, one of soda, two cups of flour. This is always good, and comes off the tins easily.

Brain Cutlets.

Well wash the brains and soak them in cold water till white. Parboil them till tender has a small saucepan for about a quarter of an hour; then thoroughly drain them and place them on a board, Divide them into small pleces with a knife. Dip each piece into flour, and then roll them in egg and bread-crumbs, and fry them in butter or well-clarified drippings. Serve very hot with gravy. Another way of doing brains is to prepare them as above, and then stew them gently in rich stock, like stewed sweetbreads.

Anise Seed Cake.

Stir, not beat, four eggs with one pound of powdered sugar for half an hour. Add one tablespoonful of anise seeds. Then add slowly, stirring constantly, one pound of flour sifted through a sieve. Put the mixture on a bread-board, roll it and cut in different shapes. Place them on tin sheets, greased; let them stand in a warm place for twelvel, them stand in a warm place for twelvel. Take one pint cooked salt fish, one of flour sits alto as alto bead to a salt sols of the six sites of too. It milk, two tablespoonful of pepper, six eggs and butter, as altspoonful of pepper, six eggs and butter, as altspoonful of pepper, six eggs and to salts six slices of too. It milk, two tablespoonful of pepper, six eggs and butter, and sold bother. Toast the bread should be at least aday old to toast well, and should by through before the browning. Make over a clear fire, as for brolling. This dish is good for convalescents, as it is easily digested, and the saltness tempts an appetite not keen. Toast the bread is converted nito to assure the bread is converted into a sort of farlina easily divested. Put the butter in the saucepan. When bubbling add flour. Sits smooth taking from the fire

This may be fried thinner in spoonfuls like griddle cakes.

As soon as any one of these dishes was done the benevolent looking waiter passed it about among the ladies; and then it was seen why the circulars requested each to bring a napkin and spoon besides her note-book and pencil, for each was expected to try the dainties for themselves and see if they were as delicious as they looked. They always were.

elined pay, saying that he would take it out in preaching, but the obstacle in the way of payment was the distance to the meeting-house. The faithful and energetic parson, not willing to see a good work hindered, proposed a service in the vulcan's own courts, and as the result, Rev. J. C. St. John gave notice from his pulpit Sunday that he should preach by request at "Hop Hoit's" black smith shop, on School street, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

to Pot Plants. In the olden time it was the custom of all good country housewives to have their garden of simples and herbs, some to be used a cles of their materia medica were not numerous, and for the most part not very powerful, the cures being more to be attributed to faith in their efficacy on the part of the patient than to any special virtue in ton devotees of the cordon bleu, otherwise the herbs themselves. Who of us now past the meridian of life does not remember and sunshipy. Two sides have slightly raised the peppermint water, the boneset tea, the balm tea, and the miraculous compound each seat carefully numbered to correspond with the tickets held by students, a large. bright cooking stove or "range" occupies one corner; another, shut off by a cambric corner; another, shut off by a cambric corner, and the miraculous compound waters with which our grandmothers dosed us and assunged our youthful pains and all-miraculous compound waters with which our grandmothers dosed us and assunged our youthful pains and all-miraculous compound waters with which our grandmothers dosed us and assunged our youthful pains and all-miraculous compound waters with which our grandmothers dosed us and assunged our youthful pains and all-miraculous compound and the miraculous compound waters with which our grandmothers dosed us and assunged our youthful pains and all-miraculous compound and control of the manifold housewives' duties, to tend the sick, and with their "yarbs" to do what in them lay

a different family of plants.

ANISE.—The leaves of this plant were used as a garnish, and for seasoning. Medicinally the seeds are aromatic and carminative, and were much used in flatuiences. Its name is derived from aniso, its Arabic name.

BALM, OR BAWM.—The name of this plant is thought by some to be derived from the Hebrew, bol-smin, chief of olis; by others from basam, baim and besem, a sweet smell; but these names were probably applied to a different plant. Anciently it was generally used in hypochondriacal affections; for making a tea to induce perspiration in fevers; mixed with honey and vinegar, as a gargie in throat affections; and to make a light, agreeable beverage known as baim wine. It was

country the ripe fruit is also used steeped in oil.

BASIL.—Of this plant there are two varieties, the large and the small leaved. It is an aromatic, and was chiefly used for culinary purposes, on account of its strong flavor, which resembles cloves, in highly-seasoned dishes. It was always considered an indispensable flavoring in turtle soup. A few leaves were sometimes introduced into salads and soups. In former days, in England, farmers' wives used to compliment the ladies of the family of their landlord by presenting them with pots of growing basil.

convalescents, as it is easily digested, and the saltness tempts an appetite not keep. To all the saltness tempts an appetite not keep. The saltness tempts and present is converted to uside an according to the salt and the salt and the salt and the saltness are being maked in the saltness and t

[Philadelphia News.] A Bristol letter says that a local clergy-man recently had his horse shod, and the blacksmith, who is not a church man, deLABOR IN EUROPE.

German Women as Tillers of the Soil.

Our Grandmother's Herb Carden-How Surprisingly Low Wages Earned by All Classes of Workers.

condiments and others as medicants. The arti- Their Manner of Living and the Cost of All Kinds of Provisions.

> United States which does not feel the influence of the conditions of labor in Europe, and this influence increases as invention progresses, making the gouble competition of means and results felt the more keenly as ima wife and three children, and although he works eleven hours per day, he can earn only \$200 per year, because he is idle some four months in the year. His own expenses in Berlin are \$12.85 for a sleeping-room and \$103 for food. In the village he pays \$11.42 for rent for his family, \$29.75 for clothing, \$94.21 for food for his family, and other expenses make the total \$301. The deherency is made up by the labor of his wife and children, besides which they raise potatoes, keeps a goat and raise hogs for meat.
>
> An intelligent young silk weaver of Crefeld, 29 years of age, who has worked at the trade since he was 14 years of age, an expert in his business and consequently having a choice of proved methods of transportation bring us nearer to rival producers. In making comparisons between the conditions which surround and affect labor in this country and in Europe, we are met with the present difficulty of securing national statistics of labor in the United States. The new Federal labor bureau will in a great degree meet this want, which is now only partially supplied by the several State bureaus, of which that in Massachusetts

> since he was 14 years of age, an expert in his business and consequently having a choice of work, informed the consul that by working from thirteen to fifteen hours per day at his loom he could earn \$3 37 per week. Very few weavers, he said, could earn this wage, eight to ten marks—about \$2-per week being the average wages earned by the weavers of Crefeld. Being a single man, he was able to get along on his wages.
>
> A weaver in St. Huberte, near Crefeld, 39 years old, has a wife and three children and one assistant; a velvet weaver; three looms; one for himself, one for his wife and one for his assistant. Looms set up in one room 15x 12. This is also the living-room, where they cook, take meals and do the housework. The united earnings of husband and wife amount The wages, cost of living, habits, manner of life, school systems and special privileges in America are familiar to all readers, but with similar conditions in other countries. The recent letter of Secretary Frelinghuysen to Congress furnishes much information upon the subject of labor and the minor conditions which surround it, and from this are selected some pictures showing the condition of the working classes in Germany and other portions of continental Europe.

n his own country or abroad, and make him, when transferred by emigration to new fields For these reasons, and because of the direct ations of labor in Germany with labor in he United States-a constantly augmenting port of German manufactures into the ited States being recorded by our customs, United States being recorded by our customs, those for the past year amounting to no less than \$57,400,000—the reports from our consuls in Germany are more freely drawn upon for such points as are considered illustrative of the subject under review than the reports from those countries whose manufactures and workers affect us in a less degree.

The Consul at Bremen

estimates the number of females employed in industrial establishments at 28,000. The average wages of adult females are \$2 18\$ per week of 69 hours. Girls from 12 to 14 years of age are not permitted to be employed more than six hours per day, while those from 14 to 16 can be employed only eight hours. The wages of workingmen in this district average about as follows:

Crefield, earns

S868 Per Month,

and on this he supports himself and wife, who have coffee and black bread for breakfast, vegetables and soup for dinner, and butter-milk and potatoes for supper. He thinks his poole of Germany.

A bookbinder, 33 years old, with a wife and 11.16 18.9 17.26 25.21 24.19 5.14 31.22 18.7 10.27.18 22.18 21.14 5.11 32.23 26.22 10.17 29.25 20.27 4.8 21.14 5.11 32.23 26.22 10.17 22.17 12.16 26.25 21.21 26.23 27.18 22.18 21.14 5.11 22.18 2 estimates the number of females employed Crefield, earns only eight hours. The wages of workingmen people of Germany.
In this district average about as follows: A bookbinder, 33 years old, with a wife and In this district average about as follows: bricklayers, \$3 64; plumbers, \$3 68; gasfitters, blacksmiths and coopers, \$3 93; carpenters and butchers, \$3 80 each per week of 66 hours; tailors, \$4 29 for 72 hours, and brickmakers \$4 61 for 84 hours. Telegraph operators receive \$6 50, machinists \$5, compositors \$5, and pressmen \$4.74. Male farm hands receive, with board and lodging, \$49 98 per annum, and female farm hands \$29 75. The prices of lood per bound are as follows: Wheat flour, 4 cents; butter, 33 cents; beans, 4 cents; potatoes, 4-5 cent; cheeke, 11 to 26 cents; sausage, 23 cents; beef, 24 cents; yeal, 15 cents; mutton, 17 cents; pork 16½ cents; bacon, 17 cents; coffee (green), 38 cents, and roasted, 42 cents.

By careful observation, estimates and inter-By careful observation, estimates and interviews the consul shows how a workingman's family of seven persons lives on the wages earned, \$3 57 per week. Some of the princi-

be a stomachic, and was thought to procure the return of appetite after irregularities in pating and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being reckoned as one of the cordial flowers to be a kinite and ping out one-equal shape rough exact lid always after makes at the eggs, atter makes at the eggs as horself the stemach. Comparks is a plant closely alled to borage. The young, tender leaves were the tothe other et other other at not spatter. The mixture to atting on the together stir and formerly was much used in flatulent coics. The young underleaves were put into soups and salads to flavor them, and the fusions. The young underleaves were put into soups and salads to flavor them, and the fusions of this means poor ind makes it ring in these do not wish "centing nit research of the return of appetite after irregularities in pating and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being attem and and indivers to perdone as formerly in great repute, being and trinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and trinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and drinking had injured the stemach. Borace was formerly in great repute, being and trinking and the workingment. 21 pounds of bread, 45 cents; coal, 14 cents; coal, 14 cents; coal, 14 cents; co

sequence. This is a very old inhabitant of uraproposed proofs were used in place of paranips, to which they are said to be superior. This is a very old inhabitant of uraproposed proofs were the superior. This is a very old inhabitant of uraproposed proofs are provided into a superior. This is a very old inhabitant of uraproposed proofs are provided to the superior. This is a very old inhabitant of uraproposed proofs are provided to the superior that it was probably introduced into a superior of the post of which are post of the make their living in the quarries. 372 by glass-blowing, 71 by making knives, 44 by making explosives, 1907 as paper-makers, 753 by sewing, 355 as turners, and 16,109 by is a rarity. One of the most prosperous is a rarity. One of the most prosperous is a rarity.

Working-Women of Germany, it is said that they are both hardy and phlegmatic; in other words they are physically strong, and do not seem to be so much exposed to temptation as women of a more nervous temperament are.

The vitalty and indomitable endurance of the German race are most forcibly illustrated by these women workers, who, remarks one of the consuls, "are the descendants of the matrons who bore the soldiers who fought under Arminius, and baffled, captured and destroyed the Roman legious in the forests of Germany, and are themselves the mothers of the men who carried victory on their bayonets from the fields of Gravelotte, Metz and Sedan

Sedan.

The following statement of the occupations of females in Hesse-Darmstadt will serve to indicate the character of the employment of all the women who work for wages throughout the empire: the empire:
In agricultural pursuits
In forestry, hunting and fishing.
In mines furnaces and salt-pits.
In quarrying, earthenware and glass works.
In machine shops.
In chemical establishments
In making charcoal, tar, pitch, etc.
In textile industries.
In paper and leather industries.
In wood carving and making articles of wood.

wood. 312
In tobacco factories, 2,473
In bakeries and confectioneries. 135
In preparing foods and drinks. 262
In making and cle ming clothes—seamstresses (6820), washerwomen and ironers (2574), etc. 10,766
Bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, roofers, etc. 85

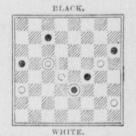
usehold servants not dwelling with 1,552 CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR. In labor of a changeable character. In churches and other religious establish 1,069
7
120
Residue 1,069
All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Grand total .. How They Live. From the statements of several consuls the

following are condensed: A laborer in Berlin, 41 years old, works in a coal yard and earns "Earker's American Checker-Player." comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs, Wardwell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book." etc. It is handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1 (in bills, sliver, currency or American postage-stamps), post-paid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Any person sending three orders will receive one "American Checker-Player" about \$123 per year, although this sum is un-certain. The expenses of himself and family are \$186, of which \$77 is paid for rent, \$24 for clothing and \$51 for food. His wife is obliged to do all sorts of work—washing, scrubbing, etc.—and the eldest daughter, 15 years old, assists. Besides, they raise potatoes, their chief living, on a piece of land rented from Berlin magistrates at \$2.14 per year.

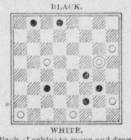
A mason, 39 years old, who works in Berlin for ninety-five cents a day, keeps his family in a village outside, in order to save rent. He has a wife and three children, and although he was a wife and save plant and the cap again only the cap earn only oort, Mass. Any person sending three orders will receive one "American Checker-Player"

Position No. 1170. End game between S. M. Marshall of Boston and U. A. Killam of Haverhill, Mass.



Black (Marshall) to move and win.

Position No. 1171.



cook, take meals and do the housework. The united earnings of husband and wife amount to \$3 \$0 per week; one-third of assistant's wages also goes to the family. This gives a total yearly income of \$226 \$1 for the husband, wife and three children. Has worked at his trade twenty-four years. Works all the time, but can save nothing. Hours of labor, from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. in winter. On this sum, \$3 \$0, the food for five in the family consists of bread and coffee, and sometimes butter, at 7 a. m.; coffee on beer, and bread at 10; soup, veretables, and sometimes buten, at noon; bread and coffee at 4 p. m., and potatoes only at \$ p. m. This may be said to be the daily diet, except in dull times, of the 50,000 Crefeld weavers and their families. This weaver exclaimed, in answer to the consul, "Old age! There is no use in bothering ourselves about it, for very few weavers reach old age."

A laborer on the government highway, near Crefield, earns Played in the match between Mr. B. Z. Wright and Mr. N. K. Walker. Walker's A laborer on the government highway, near

\$8 68 Per Month, 24..19
and on this he supports himself and wife, who 22..18
have coffee and black bread for head-Came No. 1903-"Fife.

per day. He cannot maintain his family on his wages, and has to make up the deficiency by renting a room, although he has only two rooms and a kitchen, for which he pays \$93 per year.

In Silesia a family of five persons lives on
In Silesia a family of provisions per month: In Silesia a family of five persons lives on the following amount of provisions per month: Rye flour, 78 pounds; wheat flour, 52 pounds; beef, 234 pounds; pork, 234 pounds; bacon, 74 pounds; butter, 3 pounds; potatoes, 348 bushels; milk, 10 quarts. Total value, \$8.29. A foreman cooper in Bremen who has steady work, at \$6.41 per week, earning \$312.49 per year, saves \$21.66 per annum, and with his wife and two children lives as follows: Breakfast, rye and white bread, butter and coffee; dinner, meat, vegetables and poratoes; supper, bread, butter, tea and cheese.

The following are nine out of twelve games played at Leven on October 30 last, between Mr. Martins, ex-champion, and Mr. C. Adamson; the other three games we have already published. Mr. Adamson was first player in the games lettered C. E. G. I. K; and Mr. Martins in the ones lettered A J L, and the letters correspond with the order of the games: House labor is common in Germany. In

In Holland. is a rarity. One of the most prosperous

with their condition and do not bother themselves about any other.

Austria.

The population of Austria is given as 22,144.244, of which 10,819,737 are males and
11,324,507 females. The total number of
persons (including 2,272,511 proprietors) engaged in agriculture is given as 11,736,839,
being 1,116,876 more than half the whole
population. The average weekly earnings of
the Austrian workman amount to \$4 05. The
hours of labor among the trades may be estimated at sixty per week, although in the
textile trades and in the mines the hours often
reach seventy-two per week, and even a
working time of ninety to innety-six hours per
week in the former is not unusual.

A comparative review of the numbers of
both sexes engaged in labor proper in Austria
gives the following result: Engaged in the
industries, manufactures, agriculture, trade,
commerce, science, art, etc., 3,027,004 females and 3,612,227 males; household servants, 644,722 females and 245,485 males;
independent persons (property - owners,
factors, churchmen, proprietors, etc.), 949,-

ters, 15 Pemberton square, Boston. Now Ready,

Chess and Checker Players' Headquare

CHECKERS.



metween William F. Larkin and E. G. Morrison, Haverhill, Mass.



Came No. 1902-"Bristol."

House labor is common in Germany. In one of the leading cities a shoemaker and his three journeymen were found at work in one corner of the kitchen while the wife was doing washing in another corner and the daughter was cooking the dinner of sausage and potatees at the stove.

In another family a carpenter had his workbench in the living room; the wife was filing a saw at the same bench where the husband was planing, and in the afternoon she was sawing wood in the dooryard.

Cotton-mill wages are shown to be \$6 48 for overseer and \$5 94 for foreman of weaver, \$1 27 for child bobbin winder, \$6 60 for foreman of spinning. \$5 40 for packer of spindles, \$4 50 for conductor of self-acting looms, \$3 39 for tender of spindle frames; \$2 37 for draw-frame tender. These are for weeks of from sixty-six to seventy-eight hours.

Mr. Mathus, ex-champion, and Mr. Coson; the other three games we have son; the other three games we have bublished. Mr. Adamson was first p the games lettered C, E, G, I, K; and? this in the ones lettered A J L, and the oriespond with the order of the game No.1904—"White Doct.

Adamson's move.

22.18 9.13 30.23 10.15

11.16 27.23 15.19 14.9

25.22 5.9 23.16 15.19

25.22 5.9 23.16 15.19

26.19 19.10 12.19 5.1

23.16 12.19 28.24 19.23

24.20 10.15 22.18-G 1,10

23.16 12.19 28.24 19.23

24.21 10.15 22.18-G 1,10

25.12 2.18 9.13 30.23 10.15

25.22 5.9 23.16 15.19

26.19 26.24 8.11 23.18-H 8.12 9.6

26.19 6.15 25.22 10.15

26.19 6.15 25.22 10.15

26.19 6.15 25.22 10.15

26.19 6.15 25.22 10.15 Came No. 1904-"White Doctor."

seventy-two hours, are from \$5 40 for forge-men and first puddiers to \$1 02 for laborers. The highest wages set down for foremen is \$33 per week.

The highest wages set down for foremen is \$8.33 per week.

In the mines of Silesia, where 55,666 men, 7200 women and 520 children are employed, the wages for a week of from sixty-six to seventy-two hours are from \$2.88 for engineers, smiths and carpenters to \$1.10 for women, and ninety-three cents for children.

\$4.80. In Belgium.

The total number of work people is estimated at 2,520,000, of which 1,824,000, or 65 per cent., are females. Of 23,569 persons engaged in the mines in Liera, 18,500 and 18,124 (11,124). In the content of the con 65 per cent., are females. Of 23,569 persons engaged in the mines in Liege, 15,569 are women, boys and glrls. This employment of women and young girls in the mines has an injurious effect on their physical and moral well-being. In the celebrated John Cockrell mines, near Liege, employing 11,000 persons, men and women do the same kind of and as much work. A miller in Liege, who has a wife and five children, earns \$5.30 per week; two of his daughters earn a like sum. Eats bread and butter in the morning, with coffee, before going to work; at noon goes home for dinner, and has soup, with a little salad sometimes, and potatoes, and then supper; has meat on family fete days only; the family cares very little for meat, and does not feel being deprived thereof; all are content with their condition and do not bother themselves about any other.

Austria.

10..17 19..10 (J.)

9..14 2..6 6..15

20..17.1.25..22 14..10

30..26 21..14 17..10

17..13 23..18 26..22

17..21 22..17 12..25

18..27 1..15 30..25

(K.)

29..25 18..27 28..19

* 22..18 would have drawn. † A neat finish. 9.. 6 11.. 7 5.. 1 6..10 1..17 19..15 3..10 10..14 15.. 6 W. Wins. 7..10 16..11 9..14 22..18 25..80 20..16 5.. 9 7.. 2 21..25 6..15 1.. 5 11.. 7 14..21 2.. 6 Drawa. vants, 644,722 females and 245,485 males; independent persons (property - owners, factors, churchmen, proprietors, etc.), 949,265 females and 2,919,354 males; members of families, 6,703,516 females against 4,042,671 males. It thus appears that in Austria female laborers number 3,671,726 against 3,857,812 male laborers, an excess of the latter of only 186,086, so that the women of Austria about evenly divide the hardships and the burdens of labor with the men.

The hours of female labor in Austria—the greater number of females being engaged in agriculture—are longer than the hours of male labor, while the wages are from 50 to 25 per cent, less. The greater portion of field labor and much of the labor of factories, mills and mines fail to the share of women in Austria.

The cost of the necessaries of life in Austria, when compared with that in the United States, is not greatly different. But when the manner of living is cons dered the difference is more striking. The food and clothing of A gentleman under the nom de plume of "King Row," residing at the corner of Beacon street and Brookline avenue, Boston, Mass., is desirous of contesting ten games of checkers, by correspondence, with E. H. Wheeler of Ludlow, Vt.
Mr. A. Mathews of Schenectady, S. Z. played a series of games recently with Dr. Clute of that city, with the score: Clute, 7: Mathews, 6; drawn 9.
Mr. W. Young of Buffa/3 recently defeated Mr. A. Webster of that city by a score of 5 to 1, and 4 draws.

manner of living is cons dered the difference is more striking. The food and clothing the laboring man are limited to a minimum both in quantity and quality, the former con-sisting generally of rye bread with figs, coffee and soup, or meat with vegetables not more than once a day, in many cases only once a week, white the clothing is coarse and durable. Were it otherwise the small pittance earned would not suffice, even with the greatest economy.

[New York Sun.]
Illinoisan—You have seen William Shakes-

etc. 85
Photographers 11
Printers in stone, metal and colors 104
Cutters and founders of wooden and metallic types 2
Trading in goods and products 3,135
Pedlers 500
Post and telegraph offices 500
Post and telegraph of

A Sharp Hatchet Cut at Miss Sharp. The Hatchet.]

Miss Sharp is making her first visit to Washington. She wrote home to her ownest chum the other day as follows:

"I think I must have got a cast-iron digestion since I've been here. Yesterday, would you believe, I visited the havy yard and lunched on a monitor."

On her return she will probably dine on a Pullman car.

(Philadelphia North American.)
Wife—What a number of ladies there was
at church this morning wearing sealskin
sacques. I counted no less than twenty-

Husband (who won't see the point)-Do

you think that is the proper way to occupy one's mind while at church? I didn't notice a single one.

Wife—No; one can scarcely be expected to notice such things when one's asleep.

Solution of Position No. 1168.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Solution of Position No. 1169.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.



A thrilling and entertaining story, by HORATIO GLOBE next week. This story is entitled "HEC-TOR'S INHERITANCE; or, THE BOYS OF SMITH'S INSTITUTE." Every live boy all over t club of ten and sends \$10. All THE GLOBE stories are interesting to boys, but, during 1885

THE INAUGURATION EXERCISES

Will be Reported in Full

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,

Assisted by a Corps of Reporters

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will Contain the Best Report.

Every Democrat Should Read THE GLOBE Regularly.

A NEW OFFER.

THE INAUGURATION THE INAUGURATION THE INAUGURATION

DEMOCRATIC

PRESIDENT DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

WILL TAKE PLACE WILL TAKE PLACE WILL TAKE PLACE

WITHIN A FEW DAYS. WITHIN A FEW DAYS. WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

The Weekly Globe

WILL TELL ALL ABOUT IT. WILL TELL ALL ABOUT IT. WILL TELL ALL ABOUT IT.

Every Democrat Needs The Globe. Every Democrat Needs The Globe. Every Democrat Needs The Globe.

14 MONTHS

Only \$1.00

THE WEEKLY GLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Meekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1885.

THE GLOBE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR. Mr. William H. Yeomans has kindly consented to take the editorship of

the Agricultural Department of THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Mr. Yeomans has been a contributor to the leading agricultural weeklies for

several years, and is well known to the farmers of the United States as a reliable authority upon all agricultural sub- never be dull times or stagnation in business. Mr. Yeomans invites correspondence

from THE GLOBE readers, and will answer any questions relating to farming that readers find it for their interest to ask him.

Out in Boise City, Idaho, a hot and bitter political contest resulted in the office of the Republican newspaper being sacked and gutted a few nights ago, and an attempt being made by the other side to burn the Demogratic newspaper office. In our own State preparing to blow up a paper in a neighborng city. In the light of these facts we cannot see that the newspapers can complain of dull times.

THE OLD LEADERS.

Even at this late day, when the announcecountry has so generally, through its press, kept alive and intact the great and glorious

ALGER, Jr., will be begun in THE WEEKLY counsel-young men for war," holds quite as the country will wish to read this story. Read the | those who have kept the faith should receive offer of a Free Watch to every boy who secures due recognition, but sound public policy reaid to the younger and more vigorous but public functionaries. The young men them-Colonel VILAS of Wisconsin, for instance, or General Collins of Massachusetts, if they were to be called to the cabinet, would not G. THURMAN of Ohio? "The noblest Roman of them all" would be a most welcome adjunct,

> Inconsistently enough some of the very pa pers which cry out persistently against any recognition of the older men among the Democratic statesmen never fail to favor the men repudiating MAHONE of Virginia or the somnolent Dawes of Massachusetts, the fectly proper and a subject of congratulation at once removes all the peculiar notions of MAHONE and the dulness of DAWES. But a not aspire to assist in the government if his youth. That he has passed the meridian and employed his best energies for his country's good is sufficient cause in their minds for

and the same may be said of various others of

practicables, but it will never do for the rank and file of the Democratic party. They denand that in the hour of triumph the old and well-tried leaders shall receive a fair share of the honor so justly due.

relegating him to a remote corner.

It is a satisfaction to note that New Engnents that have started from idleness ward tendency of wages. In nearly all the great industries a wage tariff prevails that prevents those who depend on their daily earnings to purchase daily supplies from edged leader of the colored Democrats in the buying many goods. This cripples the home market. This market is and prob- a most excellent letter concerning the colored ably will be while the present sys- people and the change of administration. He tem of high protection prevails the great says: dependence of our manufacturing trades. It is, therefore, a mistake for each of the different industries, or the managers of them.

one industry are the patrons of those making cotton cloth are, if they earn good wages, good customers of those who make shoes, and the prosperous shoemaker buys largely of the productions of the loom. We hear much comment on the condition of our foreign trade and of legislation to promote it. But so long as there is prosperity at home and the workus once under the existing order of things, market. If they are well employed and well white. sumers, and times are good. If they are idle | friendship of the Democratic party is just as times are dull. The woman who makes shirts | party, and is just as sincere." If anything the for twenty-five cents per dozen and the Democratic party in the Southern States. worker in iron who earns but eighty cents

larger the sales and the larger the profits.

The men and women engaged in

and political economists of all grades agree each race there depends upon the welfare and considered a proposal to get up an inde- that on the condition of the home market de- and success of the other, and in everything pendent party and put a ticket in the field at pends our business prosperity. It is evident but politics they are friends. The removal of the coming election. It is a good plan. So to all that on the ability to buy of the wage- prejudice will make them friends in politics far as politics are concerned there is need of earners of the country the home market de- as well. Why, for instance, if the black man against atheists on the witness stand. In a permits the employe charged with the duty to

is how they exist at all.

MR. BLAINE FOR SENATOR.

An Associated Press despatch from Salem, Ore., concerning the dead-lock developed by the Legislature in the attempt to elect a

Attorney-General WILLIAMS are equally firm in their declarations. Neither of the Republican factions is inclined to act with the Democrats. I s proposed tonight, as a solution of the problem elect JAMES G. BLAINE, and this extraord

The election of Mr. BLAINE as senator dinary result," especially when considered along with the following little proviso in Article I., section 3 of the Constitution of the

attained to the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

No one will dispute Mr. BLAINE's qualification on the score of age, though his recent remarkable love for the sons of Erin might make it doubtful to the uninitiated whether he had left Ireland sufficiently long ago to have been nine years a citizen of the United States. Oregon. "BLAINE of Maine," with all his don't" characteristics, can hardly step from

But perhaps they have a special edition of ship might well be excused for attempting to override constitutional limits or anything

CHEAPER POSTAGE WELCOMED.

Office Department at or below a paying basis. The theory has been that a system devised and operated solely in the interest of the people should not be made a means of revenue to

The result of this practice has been that, until within a very few years, the expenses of the department have been considerably and in some years largely in excess of its receipts. the income became equal, and in one year a reduction was made in the price of letter at two cents, which again brought the income

land manufacturing establishments which have postal carrying rates fixes these in accordance pension superintendent, but each quietly long been idle are starting up and to witness with the space occupied in the railway cars, adds that he old not work in his official casigns of greater activity among those that and not, as heretofore, in accordance with the have been running on short time. There is a weight of the mails. A provision of the postal better feeling manifest in nearly all the manu- law, therefore, which allows first-class mail pect for employment. It is a matter for re- instead of two cents per half ounce, gret, however, that most of the establish- grants a favorable concession to the people, while, at the same time, it increases the govhave commenced with a reduced rate ernment's financial burden slightly, if at all. probable that in most instances this was unin a country like this, that should be remedied | tion of the people's interests by Congress is as soon as possible. There can never be great pleasant to contemplate, and the firmness of the great causes of the dull times of the the efforts of Senator EDMUNDS to defeat the measure cannot be to highly commended.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Mr. ANDREW F. BRADLEY, the acknowl-West, writes to President-elect CLEVELAND

neither expect nor ask preferment on account of color. We beg no favors. We ask only justice. This granted, we are willing to work out our own salvation. This sentiment the colored Democrats desire to make universal. The colored pe white people of this nation. The friendship of the Democratic party is just as desirable as the friendship of the Republican party, and it is equally sincere. We look to your administration for an energetic indorsement of the equitable principles of the Democratic platform. We be-lieve you will prove to the colored man that the cratic party is his friend, and thus revoluonize the vote of 7,000,000 of people.

This is sound common sense. There is no reason why the colored people should not now be made to see that it is for their interest to tion rather than cling solidly to only a party name. Heretofore the demagogic appeals to ing men and women can make good prejudice and the unlimited use of misreprewages enough to afford the comforts and sentation have made the mistaken notions luxuries that we manufacture, there will of the colored people as to Democratic success quite excusable, Hence-Where a falling off in foreign trade affects | forward, however, this excuse will be lacking, as they will see by practical illustration that GLADSTONE announced that he and his colunfavorable conditions in the home market a change of administration can do them no of goods of home manufacture are the labor- tions of future success, if no higher motive, indications they will be forced to do so, re ing people. It follows, then, that on their will cause the Democracy to strive to its gardless of original designs. There is nothprosperity depends the condition of the home utmost to do justice to every citizen, black or ing like making a virtue of necessity.

As Mr. BRADLEY well remarks, "the per day cannot buy luxuries, and the wonder more sincere friendship than the Republican party in the North for the colored race, for Believers in all kinds of tariff legislation the reason that the success and welfare of

twenty-five righteous men would have that lays the golden egg by a continued policy believe that a low tariff will benefit ment in regard to this matter will have so changed the fate of Sodom at one time. Rhode of starvation wages. Nothing would so start that state most, why should they not vote to- changed that the most religious people in the Island isn't much larger, and a few good men | business and give it a healthy and a promi- gether for a candidate representing that idea, may accomplish a great deal. Let them go nent growth as an increase in the wage-earn- or vice versa? If they believe in common taking off the present restrictions; not that When the different manufacturers learn district should be improved, why not join the ground that such restrictions are an interthat a boom in wages is a boom in business forces and send to Congress a man who would we shall have better wages and more pros- look out for their common interests in that right to hold that belief without being disural, and nothing but the satanic work of Republican politicians, whose business it is to foster race hatred, has prevented such a state

Democracy is founded in a desire and in-United States senator, contains the following | tention to do equal and exact justice to all men. That it will live up to its principles in the coming administration we believe all will see. And in that case every just man, black

which surround the GLADSTONE government to "get even" with the superintendent. from Oregon' would, indeed, be an "extraor- Liberal policy which the present cabinet will doubtless make the most of. About fifteen drawn from the colonies by the then GLADthat the colonies were virtually being abanand Canada and Australia raised local forces. Today Canadians stand waiting for orders to willingly stand shoulder to shoulder with the imperial troops in the Soudan, while a New South Wales regiment only awaits the eagerly sought permission to proceed to the same place. What little comfort can be derived Knight" is not an inhabitant of the State of from this vindication of its colonial policy the GLADSTONE cabinet should have.

> John Bull feels a little nervous. To his disordered stomach slightly and to the effects of his past misgovernment of his own subjects largely are due his acknowledgment that he fears to spare any more of his home troops to go on tours of conquest and revenge in Egypt. the Soudan slaughter from his various colonies will be paid by and by, no doubt, as he paid his American colonists a century and a quarter ago for aiding him in driving the French off of North America. If they can in any way be compelled to help foot the bills for his folly in Egypt he will apply the screws.

The country was presented with the sight placing of General GRANT on the retired list. But it is fair to say that this representative, the buffoon HORR of Michigan, was rehis stead. He will strut and fret upon the public stage only a few days more. March 4 ends him, and he will never again be in posttion to act as a stumbling block in the way of

How Ananias would blush for his laurels law if passed. even slightly exceeded the expenses. At once if he could but come back to this mundane postage, the new law placing it, as at present, timony given by DUDLEY'S pension clerks at Washington. Special Examiner WRIGHT, Chief of Division Ford and Private Detec-The new law, while it really produces little tive McElfresh each tells of his connection or no increase of the running expenses of the with the fall campaign in Ohio, and each adpacity! Next liar stand up.

> It is believed that Mr Moppison's failure to get every Democratic vote in the Illinois Legisla-

Yes? But how about the late vice-presidential candidate, Logan, who has dropped off a couple of votes, while Morrison has picked up an equal number? The Journal will find that the Republican candidate needs all its sympathy, while Colonel MORRISON can get

Some of the subjects of the Czar's empire who are passing long vacations among the mines of Siberia on account of their peculiar political opinions revolted a short time ago and succeeded in killing a few soldiers. It is a wonder they do not try it oftener. Death by bullets is preferable to the lives they are compelled to endure.

People growl at the weather and say, "Did you ever see such a sickly time?" The weather should not bear all the blame. Sickness occurs just as frequently from another cause, namely, carelessness. The doctor's occupation would be a very dull one if people were more mindful of the laws of health.

DON to the Soudan, it declared that the action was taken for the purpose of evacuating the country. At the rate Wolseley is now falling back, with a little spurring from EL striking conversion in every respect. MAHDI, no one can complain that he is not carrying out the programme.

It is now reported that VANDERBILT is only \$12,000,000 poorer than he was at high water mark a year ago. He thinks he came through the panic in good shape and isn't at all discouraged. That is real good pluck. If some men had lost \$12,000,000 in a year they would go out of the business right away.

At the opening of Parliament Thursday Mr. Maine legislators who voted to provide the

time, and the men will take those shovels home. Next winter their wives will use them to open a path to the front gate.

It seems to be conceded on all sides that New England is sure to secure a cabinet officer. President CLEVELAND can be depended upon to make a good selection.

The Massachusetts Senate votes by a large

community will be among the first to aid in that the postal service in their congressional they will have changed their own faith, but on

If ever Judge Lynch were to be justified in his work, which he is not in a community or laws, the occasion presented itself when the incendiaries of the Blockley almshouse too good for the wretches who sent twenty helpless persons to a frightful death by burning. The crime seems even more aggravated when it is considered that the deed was Among the great complications and distrust instigated through the desire of an attendant

"Remember duty and discipline" was the parting injunction of the Duke of Cambridge to the British troops as they left for the has to do is to remember discipline. Once doned, and that they would inevitably drift get this idea firmly fixed in his mind, and the so long as so many young scions of nobility his forgetting either. "Remember mess time and pay-day" would have been the appro-

Rev. H. C. MUNSON, the temperance patriot, who is greatly annoying both the Republicans in Maine who voted for the constitutrying to stop the sale of intoxicants in the backs," If Rev. Mr. Munson succeeds in their regular drinks he will have no need to He now announces that all offers of lambs for be alliterative to be the BURCHARD of Maine

FITZ JOHN PORTER in attempting to reform the New York Police Department is doing a creditable work, but against such must be almost powerless. Among all the highup men in that department of the metropolis generally a baker's dozen draws an honest breath in twenty-four hours. Remove the ast week of a Republican in the United gambling dens and other pest holes of New York City and the main sources of income of the chief club-swingers there would be gone.

The iddiciary committee of the House of Grand Army. The posts will forward to the expended, number of beneficiaries and character of same, thus enabling the committee

The oldest inhabitant, beavers, squirrels and other intelligent animals predicted that this would be a very mild winter. Through January and February, however, have turned Rev. Burchard, Ball and others who flourished about the same period.

ity of London, who has been looking up the statutes regarding crime, the dynamiters may ture for United States senator shows that he can- be beheaded after the good old English custom. He forgets one thing, however. captured. Wouldn't it be a good plan to catch some of them before talking about

Mr. ROBERT BONNER has determined to subject Maud S. to a peculiar and trying test. He has ordered her trainer. Mr. W. W. BAIR. to take her to Philadelphia. If, after being supjected to the quieting influences of the Quaker City, the famous mare is able to make fast time, she will justly retain her title of

A preacher not many miles from Boston has definitely solved the long-vexed question of the location and general use of the house of darkness. He announces to the world that hell and the place where the devil holds high carnival." For this relief from painful forebodings, many thanks.

revival meeting at Walls Bottom, Va., and was converted. His coming forward to the "anxious seat" was the signal for the wildest excitement, and Dongel in his ecstacy knocked the preacher down. It was a very

Congress has just passed a bill to pay those who lost property by the sinking of the United States steamer J. Don Cameron in 1876. Men who have claims against the government should gain courage. It only took eight years to get this one allowed.

The latest estimate of JAY GOULD's wealth is \$61,000,000. Those who have sympathized with him in his recent losses and hard luck will be glad to learn that he has still enough to carry him through the hard winter in com-

All Americans will regret the sad news which comes from London of the serious illness of the wife of Minister Lowell. Though | up a stovepipe and break a broncho." far from home, she is not beyond the easy reach of the sympathy of her countrymen. A squad of dynamiters is reported to be go-

ing to Egypt to help the Mahdi destroy the English. This is a waste of time. The Mahdi undergoes that operation, the strange dog is disdains assistance.

to say to El Madhi, "I'll see you later." Making Railway Travel Safe.

An apparatus has just been invented which is simply astounding, for with it the traveller need no longer fear any accidents. Safety majority against removing the disabilities | will be assured on railroads. This apparatus a revolution in Rhode Island. Less than pends. It were folly then to kill the hen and the white man in a particular State few years, we venture to say, public senti-

distance which is dangerous, he can immediately signal the menaced train. The apparatus consists of a sheet of opaque glass, on which the rails are indicated by horizontal lines and the stations by vertical ones, numbered. Little arrows, representing the trains, move along the horizontal lines. They are put in motion by aid of electricity, developed by the contact of metallic brushes attached to the locomotives with zine bands placed along the rails. The train thus continually traces its trajectory on the glass indicator. The apparatus was exhibited some days ago in Germany to a commission of Berlin scientists.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

That was rather a severe reflection on the character of the head of the ticket which General Logan made in a letter to a political admirer: "No, I am writing no book; I have no oody to wheedle and nobody to punish in any such way."

The war against compulsory vaccination is raging in Europe with unabated vigor. Of the twenty-five divisions of Switzerland twenty-one have abolished the compulsory law. In Holland the government has ceased to enforce the vaccination of the army. An imperial Germany commission has just recended the disuse of arm-to-arm vaccina-Twenty-two of the great sugar plantations

in Cuba are farmed by the Jesuit order. The leading bandmaster and most accomplished violinist of Indianapolis is a negro named Henry Hart. He is the author of a Soudan. This was needless. According to dozen of the most popular minstrel songs in reports from the British army, all a soldier existence, among which are "Cyarve dat Possum" and "Daphne, Do You Love Me?" In Thomas Jefferson's Financial Diary is

> 1797 March 10 pd seeing elephant, 5 This suggests reasons for the revival of the good old Jeffersonian days. It appears that in the eight years he was in the White House Jefferson spent nearly \$11,-

> fact that there is no entry which appears more frequently in his diary than "charity," in sums ranging from 25 cents to \$100. The women of Siam have peritioned the King to take from their husbands the right to pleage them in the payment of gambling

> A New York court stenographer went to the theatre with the notes of a case in his overcoat pocket. They dropped out and were ost. This leaves no record of the testimony from which to make up a case for appeal, and the unlucky stenographer is trembling lest he be mulcted in the costs of a new trial, should one be deemed necessary. It is an interestng question whether the successful party in the suit may have his verdict imperilled by the stenographer's mishap.

> Cleveland Herald: Dr. Burchard prayed for Cleveland and the Democratic party last Sunday. There is no question but what they need it, but Dr. Burchard had given them ald enough without the prayer.

During the past summer an attempt has been made to build a bridge over the Jordan at Jericho. It has progressed slowly, however, as the lumber furnished had to brought from Europe and carried on the backs of camels from the port of Jaffa to the river. The Washington Post observes that "the hermometer at Savannah, Ga., fell to 39 de-

grees, and it was called a 'blizzard.' The therneter at Pierre, Dak., rose to zero, and the Peterites congratulated themselves on the January thaw." Hannibal Hamlin says that only nine men are now living who were members of the Senate in 1848, when the body attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington conument. These are Yulee of Florida, George W. Jones of Iowa, Bradbury and

Hamlin of Maine, Fitch of Michigan, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Atchison of Mis-

ari. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania and Hunter of Virginia. An agricultural paper tells how to overcome the flavor of beets, turnips and cabbages, but makes the strange oversight of saying nothing about ontons. It is time for somebody to grapple with this vital question.

Can it be that the increased fondness for violin playing among the fair sex is due to the fact that the ladies like four strings to their

A little Philadelphia girl on her way home

from a butcher shop with a parcel of meat, last Monday, was attacked by a dozen or more mongrel dogs, who bit and tore her flesh most her sister cities in the crusade against curs. The Sultan of Morocco has just celebrated his 1000th wedding. He passed Solomon's

record several months ago. The White House covers about one-third of the scale, and we hear even less of the smart | an acre, and it has cost up to the present time castle in Dublin, and the architect, who was a for drawing the plans.

An Indiana railroad company once employed General Foster to draw up a contract for them. He drew it on one sheet of paper and charged \$250. The company paid and growled. He told them to try a certain highriced lawyer the next time. They did so. The other lawyer sent around and borrowed the copy of the old contract from George turned in a neatly-engrossed sheet and charged \$2500. But the company felt satisfied that they had a contract that would hold

The Pope gave \$7000 to the victims of the earthquake in Spain, the King of Italy \$4000, Prince Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, \$10,000, the Emperor of Austria \$4000, and the Emperor of Germany \$5000.

A Chicago doctor says that no error is more common than that of starving a cat to make a good mouser. The practice has arisen from the mistaken notion that a cat kills rats and mice for food, whereas it is quite as much for sport. The cat should have at least two

A pig with six legs beneath and two above its body, and ornamented with two tails, was born on the farm of Senator Cameron last week. A few more streaks of luck like that tleman can retire from pol and engage in the more respectable calling or conducting a dime museum.—[Minneapolis

Why not send over some of our rural brass bands to General Wolseley's assistance? If music really has any charms to soothe the savage breast, El Mahdi's army could be connered in no time. Henry M. Stanley can wear swallow-tail

fravel a few months in the Arctic regions and he would be glad to swallow coat-tails-if they were greased a little. An ingenious device for protection against blacklegs is that adopted by a gentleman who travels a good deal. He wears a very large and very brilliant diamond pin, which cost

him just \$3 50, being paste. The threves

whom he meets always go for that pin, and

the valuables in his pocket escape. Then he

coats while he travels in Africa, but let him

buys another pin. 'Lady Maud Ogilvy, who lives in a grand eastle covering five acres of ground in Scotland," says the Greeley (Col.) Tribune, "is so well pleased with her experiences in Colorado last season that she will return and take up her residence on her brother's ranch some are not time during next month. It may interest Colorado girls to know that she dresses very plainly, is an accomplished cook and can put

The Chicago Tribune calls Booth "the most pessimistic actor of his times." When a tame otter meets with a strange dog, it advances quietly toward it with a ser-pent-like motion of the head and neck. When dog, it advances quietly toward it with a ser-pent-like motion of the head and neek. When close enough the otter begins to smell the close enough the otter begins to smell the pent-like motion of the head and neek. When close enough the otter begins to smell the lass got to be tested in life, and when he is made there is no change. He will not go ose of the stranger. If the latter quietly converted into a friend.

St. Louis has a young fellow who practices law on week days and shaves men in a bar-John Bull doesn't even have the nerve left | ber's shop on Sundays.

DOWN, LEFT, RICHT-SINC! [Dayenport Gazette.]

I want to be a P. M., and with the P. Ms. stand; Art ink pad on the table, A stamper in my hand. And there before the letters I'll work with glowing face And thank the great unterrified For giving me the place.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Good Name Better Than Precious Ointment.

Washington Compared With Arnold, Webster and Colfax.

Ward Beecher's 22d of February Sermon.

BROOKLYN, February 22 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke this morning on the priceless value of a good name, and appro-priately to the day used the name of Washingon as a leading illustration. His texts were roverbs, xxii., 1: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches;"and Ecclesiastes, vii., 1: "A good name is better than precious ointment." 'Mr. Beecher dwelt upon the applications of these texts, pointing out the advantages of honesty and a good name in the long run, though trickery might seem to succeed for a time. He continued:

No man goes long in life before he is tested.

has got to be an adjustment of superiority between him and every other one, and men show the same tendency. In the strife of life men have got to be tested before they go far. 000 on his wines. Over against this put the not be tried in about every accessible point in his character; and the man that can resist all hese inducements to weakness and wicked-

ess, and come out unseduced, honest, simple, traightforward, kind and gentle, that repuation in a man, if he has not a penny in his cocket, is worth millions. Those are the very nen that are wanted today, everywhere, and We used to think there were a good many of

We used to think there were a good many of them, and we used to think they were executors and directors and cashlers and presidents; but, good heavens! What are we thinking nowadays about them? It would seem as though the higher walks of business were the nurseries for Sing Sing and Auburn. And as wealth increases in the community and large combinations add to the power of wealth, and as complex institutions are wider developed, men become yet more important, and

The Gold of Ophir

s not to be compared to an honest and trustworthy man of intelligence and capacity. Investors say, "That is the man I want to manage my investiment," and all the forms of labor say, "That is the man that will be

ss-cuttings, by all forms of pretence, by le combinations and slips, that he can get faster than others, every such young man ceeds so certainly as thorough, all-round egrity. Not quite so quick. Men have n made wary, and they don't trust a man r to prove that he is honest.

just so soon as a young
has proved himself industrious onger to prove that he aut just so soon as man has proved himself industrious and scrupulously honest and sagacious, so that a man can afford to lean on him and lean his whole fortune on him, that man is without price. His value cannot be described by terms. On, that I could make that the belief of every young man that comes down to the city. But they are so conceited. "Others have failed in New York, but they didn't know the way. They were not smart." The curse and blight of today is that young men believe smartness is surer than integrity. I deny it. The world was formed for honest men, and it has been quarrelling and fighting

deny it. The world was formed for honest men, and it has been quarrelling and fighting through the ages because men were not honest or reliable.

Worth, then, lies within conscience and in reason, not in the pocket. I sometimes think that the scheme of creation is of such a foundry as that at Essen, the vastest steel foundry in the world, or like the old mythological ideas of the great blacksmith. For a man in the hands of Divine Providence, which is as a blacksmith, lives in the ore first, and man in the hands of Divine Providence, which is as a blacksmith, lives in the ore first, and has to be dug out by the hardest explosives or tools, and is tried in the furnace when he is smelted, leaving the dross out and the pure metal to flow, and then he comes to the anyil, and is beaten into compactness and into shape and he is as a chain. Every virtue of humanity is as one link, and each link must be made up of

Metal Without a Flaw. And it is not a chain unless every virtue a link is linked into the one preceding, and South Carolina man named Hoban, got \$500 so beaten out part by part on the anvil, at last the lengthening chain is established strong in every part. Aboard the ship, lying by the useless, in summer and calm; there comes by and by a day when the heaven is full of storms, and the sea boisterous and cruel, and then, cast out and grasp-ing the anchor to the bottom of the sea, the chain holds. If there was one flaw in it, one bad link in it, it would part, and the whole would go with a rush, and the ship be de-

And so are men built, link by link, virtue by virtue, quality by quality, and each of them bound, as it were, inseparably to the other; and, as the old proverb says, no chain is strenger than the weakest spot in it.

So, then, men must not complain because in the earlier period of their life they are incurring rough treatment and hardship. Alas, that men don't go into training. Here are men that were thrown out from the farm in their boyhood, and under wise influence they groped their way. They rose by 4 in the morning, summer and winter. They baffled the New England winters, and in times long before furnaces were thought of, throwing the very snow off their coverlet as they rose in the morning, every crack and crevice like some cathedral And so are men built, link by link, virtue and mice for food, whereas it is quite as much for sport. The cat should have at least two meals a day at regular hours. Furthermore, he says that cats will never thrive without grass to eat. It is a panacea for all their ilis; keeps the stomach in order, cools the blood, prevents humors and aids digestion. It is supposed to aid in getting rid of the hairs swallowed during the process of washing. He forgets to say whether boot-jacks are a healthy diet for cats.

The State we like best—Me. Two States oftenest together—Wis. Ky.—[Life.] The State to be taken with rock—R. I.

Life: Very popular novel (among office-holders just at present)—"Put Yourself in His Place."

Life: Very popular novel (among office-holders just at present)—"Put Yourself in His Place."

Life: Very popular novel (among office-holders just at present)—"Put Yourself in His Place." every crack and crevice like some cathedra

say, "Oh, what a difference there was when was a boy. I tell you I had to work." Why It Was That Made Them, They were being forged then. And they don't nean that their children shall have such a hard time. No, they don't, and they turn out soft enough. If they could be through the same schooling-not just the same possibly, but men that have wrought their way up to a noble manhood and an honorable reputation and a large fortune, oftentimes, cut the nerves and sinews of their children and forbid them to have any hardship, and teach them to live for luxuries without having earned them, for joy without having earned them, for joy without having had any manhood; and it is cruelty.

Not only is it cruel, but the folly of the young is so great that they never can see these things, and men come down from their country life with a hop, skip and jump, and are going to take the little money they have and put it into some eminent broker's hands in Wall street, who is to return it to them in less than six weeks \$1000 increased to \$2000; oh, how easy it is. Then in the course of six months it is \$10,000, and he goes back to his old companions of farm and shop and says, "Boys, you are fools! Why don't you come down? I went down after I had about as much as I wanted of it up here and I am worth \$10,000. Look at my hands. There isn't any work in them. I tell you—go down to the city; if you are only smart enough you can make a fortune." possibly, but men that have wrought their

tune."
Alas; they are not themselves made. They are not half baked. They are dough. In about five years where are they? Wall street says, "They are not here." and all the streets of business in New York say, "They are not here." And the graveyard says: "Here they are, safe—at last."
"A good name is better than precious oint-

'A good name is better than precious ointent," for the sweetness of it and the honor ment," for the sweetness of it and the honor that is in it, and the joy. A good name is better than riches fashioned of silver and of backward or downward. Gaming a good name naturally suggests about losing it. No man is and to lose his good name unless he has lost the bottom out of his conscious.

good name unless he has lost the bottom out of his conscience. No name stood higher in our warring armies of the revolution than Arnold's until avarice and envy ate up his conscience. Thus he has left a name that has passed into the literature of the world as a term of derision and contempt.

Far different, and yet an example of the same general truth, was

The Career of Daniel Webster. man of a lordly endowment, a prince in best old New England blood produces, and with power of research and construction, with statesmanlike views and with an oppor-tunity that should easily have left him a

erowned prince to the end of time. He was eaten up of ambition, and when he stood between the great elements—slavery and liberty—and they bribed nim with the offer of the presidency, he abandoned himself and his country, and the great conception of human rights, and having been tempted and fallen, he was treated as Judas was, for while the South bribed him to his 7th of March speech by the promises of the presidency, not one solitary vote did he get, and he went home heartbroken, and from that day to the end of his life he was destroying himself to stifie feeling and mortification and bitterness. His great gifts will remain, but to the end of time his name will be hollowed out by the fact that he could not stand to integrity and conscience. In a still later order comes the name to my memory of Mr. Collax, a genial man, an upright man, a very kind man, not of any extraordinary gifts, and yet by his countesy and sweetness, and by what we call accidents, advanced to the vice-presidency, and a candidate for presidency until the great trouble that befel Congress and the country in regard to the stock of which Mr. Ames was the dispenser. He had taken some of it and when the accusation was brought home, men lost their balance, and he lost his. He denied that he had had, it, and that denial, like lies generally, brought on the necessity of another, and he was twisted upon himself; nobody believed him, and he disappeared from public confidence, and went back home and lived a happy, virtuous, domestic life, and died leaving an ample, property. But in the twinking of an eye he threw away his name for truth and honor and integrity. For if, having bought or received stock of the Credit Mobilier, when the charge was made, he had stood up and sald: "Gentlemen, I did take it; I thought it proper; I think it yet a proper thing to do; and if I am ever convinced that it was not proper I will repent and return it or its avails, but I did it as an honest man, and as an honest man I don't deny it'"—he would When a new dog comes to the kennel there was not proper I will repent and return it or its avails, but I did it as an honest man, and as an honest man I don't deny it"—he would have gone through the fire and saved himself. He lost his good name, and he lost all that he

He lost his good name, and he lost all that he had been coveting through his whole life. These are some lilustrations. I suppose I could bring a host of witnesses from Europe and from Canada of men that have stood high and prosperous and happy in the ranks of citizens, and would be now, even in Brooklyn, if they were all to return, of men that were absolutely destroyed because in an hour of temptation they could not stand upon their conscience and dare to do the thing that was right and be afraid to do the thing that was right and be afraid to do the thing that was wrong. wrong.
This is the 22d day of February.

The Day That Celebrates Washington's

Washington! A man probably more universally honored than any name within the bounds of time save only film of Bethlehem, and his was not merely a human name. and fils was not merely a human name.

If you look for reasons of this you shall not find them in any extraordinary developments. You shall not find that Washington was a very great general. A conservative general he was, with a reasonable degree of military skill and experience, but there have been a hundred names eminent far above his, Nor shall you find that he was a pre-eminent statesman. In the management of complex and widely extended affairs he was respectable, but not for a moment did he compare with Count Cavour of Italy, the father of its unity; not for a moment did he compare for grasp and resource and coercive power with Bismarck. Not for a moment did he compare with Count cavour with graph perfect man Gladstone, upon whose originally rich endowment cameian eminent education, and who has stood through the varying ally rich endowment came an eminent councilon, and who has stood through the varying ortunes of that great empire year in and ortunes of that great empire year in year out, in darkness or in light, who

lived with good judgment, with fair attainments, in every direction, in a stormy time, and was neither blown from his balance nor broken in limb or branch by the winds that blew upon him, but stood there, seeking by all that God had given him the welfare, pure and simple, of this nation. The crown he despised. Anything other than the welfare of the nation he condemned, and standing thus, simple, truthful, honest, faithful under ail temptations, through the years, he is a marvel of a man. And when he could have led a nation as their sovereign, he retired to quiet citizenship and all men say his life is a model and a pattern of an honest man, an honest statesman.

hest statesman. And his birthday will be celebrated, and all these humbler, simple; and more funda-nental elements of integrity, in all relations of life, and in all situations he will never be surpassed. He is a good example to bring up thildren on, provided the children are worthy being brought up on such an example

Mrs. Beecher Prostrated.

BROOKLYN, February 22 .- While the congregation at Plymouth Church was singing the closing hymn, Mrs. Beecher was suddenly attacked with paralysis of the throat and sank to her seat. Colonei William C. Beecher, who was with her, lifted his mother and assisted her into the lecture room. The congregation was evidently more affected by Mrs. gation was evidently more affected by Mr Beecher's sudden illuess than was the pasto He waited until the hymn was conclude and pronounced the benediction before got to his wife's side. Mrs. Beecher was sudden attacked several years ago, and knowing that nature of her liness Mr. Beecher did not fe alarmed when she staggered and fell. The lady was removed to her nome in a carriag She was greatly improved late tonight.

Oil City Blizzard. "Did you make that, papa?" inquired Johnny Smithers.
"Yes, my son," replied Mr. Smithers, self-

satisfaction and paternal pride beaming from his countenance. "And you made it all out of your own head,

'Yes, my son." "Really and truly?"

"Bohnny," interrupted Mrs. Smithers, in an icy tone of voice, "you will often be surprised, as you grow older, to learn how mapy curious things can be made from wood."

And then Smithers felt a cold chill run down his back as he remembered that he had not stopped at various stores on his way home, as directed, to get a spool of silk twist, a paper of needles, a box of matches, a pound of coffee, a paper of tacks, some sausage, a pound of

paper of tacks, some sausage, a pound of utter, and one or two other things which he ould not just then call to mind

Yankee Notions. Springfield has a professional "scapologist." Samuel Packard of Malden is in his 100th Bridgeport, Conn., gained \$400,000 in aluation last year. The New Haven, Conn., county jail has 250

A Central Pails, R. 1., Snoe store dog has become a confirmed tobacco chewer.

A Hartford, Conn., belle lately gave a "dog soiree" to fifty canline pets of her friends.

John W. Cobleigh of Agams hol s that his dozen hens laid over 1700 dozen eggs last year.
Judge Wait Garrett of New Hartford, Conn., A Millbury young man has a dog which comes to his door every morning and wakes A Hopkinton, N. H., sheep wears a blanket ts back.
Gross Brothers of Lee have completed 2000

Gettysburg, Penn. Isaac Loveland of Gilsum, N. H., 92 years old, attended the reception to General Lafay-ette at Newport in 1824.

One of the gems to be shown at an exhibition of precious stones, to be given in Hart-ford about February 23, is a ruby valued at \$12,000.
Bristol, N. H., boasts of a baby who has eight grandmothers living, and who makes the fifth generation now living in Bristol, the maternal great-grandmother, Mrs. Faror Locke, being 87 years old.

How a Cat Made a Clock Strike. "Johnstown Tribune.

William Ewing of Colleman 2000. It is a highly respected gentleman about 60 years of age, and is a member in good standing of the Disciples' Church. The necessity for these statements will appear right away. In Mr. Ewing's house on Main street, near Adam, were two clocks, one down stairs and the other up, which had not moved for two years. A tinker was recently called in to repair the down-stairs clock. While he was at pears the down-stairs clock. While he was at work Mr. Ewing's cat, a very intelligent animal, jumped upon the table on which the clock stood and closely watched all that was done. After the clock had been fixed and nade to strike again the cat disappeared. Some time later the clock ip stairs was heard to strike. The mem bers of the family, in great surprise, hastened up stairs and were astonished to find that the cat had opened the clock door and, by insert-It had opened the clock door and, by inserting its paws among its works, had actually vercome the obstacle to its running. They one and watched it and saw it strike the endulum with one of its front paws, just as let linker had done with the down-stairs lock. The cat did not set the hands, for the perhaps, that it did not know the

One Hero Squelched.

"I read Brown's new novel today," she remarked. "How did it turn out?" he inquired.

The ending is very sad.' "Yes. She married him."

They are the state of the state induced Vanderbit to put a vast amount of money into the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The investment is computed to have cost him \$10,000,000. The \$25,000,000 he put in the South Pennsylvania railroad project is counted in Wall street as a practical loss. This road was surveyed as part of a system, including the Reading, which would enable Mr. Vanderbit to gain an entrance to Philadelphia and thereby place him in a position to

Good was very many and employed. The premate powers of Practite in Government of the property of Practite in Government of the property of the

When off Ludington, the Michigan encoun tered a gale and was hemmed in by heavy ice. She drifted with the ice to the southward, ex- A Constitutional Convention to be Called

surprise on inauguration day. The 700 descendants of Martin H. Blauchard, who DAKOTA WOULD BE A STATE.

She diffied win the lee to the southward, experimenting many dancers, but at ho time be perfected gamp dancers, but at ho time be perfected gamp dancers, but at ho time be any dancers, but at how the least the any dancers, but any dancers, but at how the least the any dancers, but any dancers, but any dancers, but at how the least the any dancers, but any dan died in Bloomingdale, this county, last

their lives, and a fourth, Ed Roviey, was the third lives, and a fourth, it is compared to a large wooden block on Church street occupied wooden block on Church street occupi broken and both of Henry's legs cut off. He died in a few minutes. Mrs. Haberacker was fatally injured and died this afternoon after suffering terribly, and the chiddren, Mary and Willie, were also badly nurt about their bodies and heads. The family were taken to their home today, and the house was thronged with people all day. The intention of the coroner was to hold an inquest tonight, but on account of the death of the mother it was postponed until tomorrow. Mr. Haberacker was well known throughout the neighborhood.

THE WHOLE FAMILY BURNED. Grandmother, Mother and Three Chil-

dren Perish in New York. NEW YORK, February 21. - About 11 street. The flumes extended to 53 and 55, and also to 18 William street. The whole of the upper floors of the building are occupied as offices, and the basement and lower floors as a restaurant and exchanges. Several persons who occupied rooms on the upper floors of the building narrowly escaped with their lives. The losses are estimated at \$50,000 on furniture and \$25,000 on the buildings. It is learned that the family of Policeman Murray, consisting of Mrs. Murray, her three children and her mother, Mrs. Benice, who lived on the top floor, were suffocated. It is rumored also that others have perished.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.

Four Deaths, Two Wrecked Engines and Three Burned Cars on the Virginia Midland Road.

WASHINGTON, February 19.-A collision occurred about 10.30 this evening on the snow storm. On the Pennsylvania side of the river the Pike county hills rise, steep and rocky, to several hundred feet high. While the storm was at its height a bright light suddenly flashed up among the high rocks opposite Mongaup, near the sum. of the passenger train were killed, and the engineer of the express is probably fatality injured. The baggage, postal and smoking cars took fire and were totally destroyed. No passengers were killed, but some were badly bruised and all badly shaken up. The engines were completely demolished.

ANALYZING THE BAKING POW-DERS.

Royal" the Only Absolutely Pure Baking Powder Made-Action of the New York State Board of Health.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Professor C. F. CHANDLER, a member of the State board, and president of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Professor EDWARD G. LOVE, the well-known late United States government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the bowders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

resident Cleveland to be Given a Surprise by the Descendants of Martin
H. Blanchard.

Formula Surprise or being

bbil. do common to good, \$1 50/20 00 \$ bbil. Greenings, choice, \$1 50/20 00 \$ bbil. Greenings, choice, \$1 50/20 00 \$ bbil. common varieties, \$13/40 50 bbl. Crabberries, choice, \$15 00/20 17 00 \$8 bbil. choice, \$15 00/20 17 00 \$8 bbil. do, fair to good, \$12 00/20 14 00 \$8 bbl. choice, \$15 00/20 10 \$8 bbl. New York, February 21. — About 11. Fresh was quote:
o'clock tonight a fire broke out Northern Creamery, extra fall, 28@29e; choice in the second floor of 59 Beaver fresh made, 25@27c \$\mathcal{B}\$ b; good to choice summer, 20@23c \$\mathcal{B}\$ b.

we quote:

Mocha at 181/2@20c \$\pi\$ b; Java. 12@20c \$\pi\$ b; Maracabo, 94/2@11c \$\pi\$ b; Laguira. 9@10c \$\pi\$ b; Kio, ordinary to prime. 81/2@13c \$\pi\$ b; Jamaica, 31/2@94/2c; \$\pi\$. Domingo. 8a\pi \$\pi\$. COAL.—Owing to the difficulty in getting supplies coal has advanced 25c \$\pi\$ ton. Tonnage at shipping ports is very scarce. Freights to Boston rule at \$\pi\$ 1.40 \$\pi\$ ton from Philadelphia and at \$\pi\$ 1.25 from New York. We quote the following surrent rates:



DESCRIPTION.—The Waterbury which we offer contains all the latest improvements. It is a full plate movement, comprising 57 separate parts. It is a stem-winder, in half open face, and nickel silver case. The illustration is the actual size. With every Watch we supply a Nickel-Plated Chain and Charm Whistle. The Watch and Chain complete are packed in a handsome Satin-lined Box, and sent free of postage.

Is a strong, solid Watch, stem-winder, capable of running a month without varying a minute after being regulated. The Waterbury has recently been improved, so that it is guaranteed to run twenty-eight hours when fully wound, and every Watch sent out is guaranteed to have been tested for six days at the factory. It can be repaired for only 50 cents. The case is Nickel Silver, which does not tarnish like silver, but always remains bright and beautiful. The case has no advertising device of the manufacturer or of the Globe upon it, but is Beautifully Engraved after An Artistic and Pleasing Design. Each Watch is packed in a handsome

REMEMBER THIS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is a serviceable, useful, practical timekeeper. It is a marvel of American ingenuity, and a better Watch in every way than many foreign watches at ten times the cost. Thousands are now in daily use by persons in every station in life.

OUR BEST OFFER

A WATERBURY WATCH AND CHAIN

A CLUB OF 10 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS AND \$10.

OUR SECOND OFFER

1885: Western cattle, 1365: Eastern cattle, 332; Worthern, 601. Total, 2298. Western sheep and lambs, 8610; Eastern sheep and lambs, 8610; Eastern sheep and lambs, ...; Northern sheep and lambs, 3324. Total, 11,934. Swine, 10,700. Veals, 308. Horses, 288. PRIOES OF BIDES AND TALLOW.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET. - IMPROVED Waterbury Watch

With Beautiful Nickel-Plated Chain,

Three Dollars and a Half is the lowest retail price these Watches can be pu chased for (not including Chain and Charm), yet we offer THIS WATCH AND CHAIN and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year for this amount. No charge for postage or packing.

THE CLUB OFFER IS THE BEST.

Because it enables you to own a Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE Of ANY COST WHATEVER.

Ten Subscriptions, accompanied by Ten Dollars, will entitle the sender to the above-described Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE OF COST.

FORM A CLUB OF 10

And Secure this Watch and Chain.

Any bright Little Boy or Girl can obtain this Watch FREE by Forming a Club of Ten.

Send for Sample Copies, Poster, etc., for distribution. Give them out judi-

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

DAKOTA WOULD BE A STATE.

mable for use in the proposal and the pr made to give President Cleveland a pleasant samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers), are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and con sequently contain time to a corresponding extent.

Brighton and Watertown Markets.

PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW Per pound. Brighton hides. 6@7c Brighton tallow. 3@6c Calfskins..... 10@11c

GLOUCESTER. February 21. - (For the week

port for the past week has been buoyant, and sales and shipments as well as the volume of business transacted show an increase over last

week. A large fleet are preparing to start for the fishing banks, and most of them will probably sail before the close of the month. Mackrel re-

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 6562 bales, against 4855 bales for the corresponding week in 1834, 9830 bales in 1883, and 4369 bales in 1882. The imports of foreign have been 840 bales, against 54 bales in 1884, 3,150 bales in 1883, and 1,289 bales in 1882. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

\$1 25 from New York. We quote the following current rates:
Cannel, \$16 \$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; American do, \$12 \$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; Acadia, retail, \$10 \$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; Sydney, retail, \$10 \$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; Cumberland, \$3 55\$\mathbb{E}\$ 75 \$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; anthractic, retail, \$5 00\$\mathbb{E}\$ 00\$\mathbb{E}\$ ton 2000 bs; cargo lots, \$4 75\$\mathbb{E}\$ 50 00\$\mathbb{E}\$ to 2000 bs; cargo lots, \$4 75\$\mathbb{E}\$ 50 00\$\mathbb{E}\$ to 2000 bs; cargo lots, \$4 75\$\mathbb{E}\$ 50 00\$\mathbb{E}\$ ton; as teady demand for Corn and prices have advanced. We quote High mixed at 57c; steamer wilcow, at 57\mathbb{E}\$ c; steamer mixed at 56c; and no grade at 54\$\mathbb{E}\$ 5c, as to quality.

solemnly.

opener! Give way, now! Whoop! Once more! Kivah! All together, now! Whe-e-e! There she comes!" And

The Crust Gave Way.

And with this charitable view of the situa-tion Mrs. Spoopendyke sat down to the con-sideration of whether she'd better make a false train for her new black silk.

FAMILY DISCIPLINE.

Theory vs. Practice in the Matter of

[Bill Nye in the Ingleside.]

Parental Authority.

Maintaining a Proper Amount of

lined to think it is not. Several other start

Later on the work of discipline comes in.

better man. We have a large amount of discipline at our house. There it is, where any of the family can use it. The children do

not seem to crave it, so I am using it myself. I don't like to see anything wasted."

"AVALANCHE FOR ONE!"

The Terror of the Mountains as a Pro-

one to selfishly keep the knowledge to my-

do I disseminate it to the four corners of the

ckedest.
'I must have a kiss," says the villain in a allow-tail suit, as he comes fresh from the ne-room to corner you in a gloomy alcove the parior.

Educational Item.

brain work!"

Colonel Henry Clay Jones.

"Yes, 1 has, sah."

[Texas Siftings.]
Teacher—"Now, what do you understand

Boy-"When a man works with his head."

Boy-"When a man works with his hands."

Teacher—"That's right. To which of these classes do I belong when I teach you. What do I use most in teaching you?"

Boy—"A strap."

His Right to the Title.

[New York Times.]

When asked why he should prefix that title to his name, as he had no right to it, he re-

An old darkey in Kentucky signs himself

"But you are not a colonel,"
"Dat do'n mean colonel, boss; dat means

the first time and was naturally greatly sur-

prised. On being asked what he thought it was he replied: "I just think it's the deil rinnin' awa' wi' a raw o' hooses!"

Unattainable Excellence.

[Fall River Advance.] There are doubtless many truly good men in this world, but we have yet to meet one so ich above suspicion that his mother-in-law ould advise that he be trusted with a latch-

in Engineer Who Left His Passengers in the Lurch.

Masked Batteries.

[Murray in Washington Republican.] About the middle of June, 1861, General eauregard, who then had his heauquarters t Manassas Junction, pushed forward as an utpost General Bonham's brigade of South arolinians to Fairfax Court House, and acompanying them were Captain Delaware Cemper's battery of Alexandria, and five or ix companies for advanced vidette and scout anizations, such as Fairfax Rifles, Gooch

ng duty. At that time I don't think any of he Virginia brigades had been formed, and ery few regiments, the companies act-ng singly under their names as orand Troop, etc., and, therefore, it was hat the South Carolinians, being fully organzed, were placed in the van. I make this exlanation to show why the Virginians were not placed at the fore on their own soil. Some ime before the advent of Bonham's men-in act, the morning after the night the Federal roops took possession of Alexandria-the writer, as a volunteer in a squad commanded by Captain Aifred Moss of the Fairfax "Home nard" proceeded to Vienna on the London E Hampshire railroad for the purpose of running out of the way of the enemy, whose immediate advance to that point was expected, on the side tracks at that point. As no loco- ment. motives were available, with the assistance of citizens and railroad laborers, we managed to get the trains on a down grade; it is down horses and buggies stood around in every grade all the way from Vienna to Difficult run, a distance of four miles, and we run them when started over the bridge on that dresses and gay sashes of blue and red-the creek, afterward burning the bridge. Now, Vienna itself, and the country immediately about it, had been settled chiefly by Northern men who were generally hostile to the Confederacy, although some of them, under stress of circumstances, had voted for the ordinance of secession. When the "home guard," at the

Solid Opposition and Even Abuse from the men in the village, and particularly from one Dr. Boyd, who was a leader, and that day proved himself very unfriendly to the writer, whom he stigmatized as "a stuck-up

time mentioned, called for assistance in get-

ting off the trains they met with

writer, whom he stigmatized as "a stuck-up young rebel spawn," and who I believe was only deterred from forcible resistance to the getting off of the cars by the display of a revolver pointed at his head.

After Bohham's men came to the courthouse Vienna was not held as an outpost by the Confederates, only an occasional scouting party being sent there to see what was going on and whether the Federals had taken possession of it. One day, about the latter part of June, information was received by General Bohham that the Federal general at Alexandria had ordered a detachment of troops to proceed to Vienna to throw up fortifications for a permanent outpost, from which the Confederate, line at Edin Halls when we baptize 'em. I ain't got members when we baptize 'em. I ai tions for a permanent outpost, from which the Confederate line at Fint Hill Falls Church, etc., could be constantly menaced. Botham insmediately ordered one of his regiments, three guns of Kemper's battery (two sur-pounders and a twelve-pound howitzer) and a squadron of cavalry to march to Vienna, and, it possible, to ambuscade the Federal column. At that time the writer belonged to no organization, being engaged in raising a company of artillery, and, knowing the artillery, and, knowing the

Same Old Donkeyfied System of "playing the waiting game" and the concillatory dodge, when every consideration of circumstances and conditions called for stern, prompt and aggressive action with all the His Few Facilities for Reading and the tolerated within their very camps the presence of those who were veritable allies of the

batteries" on the Federal lines, and wrote as

after the first battle of Buil Run the terrific charges of the invincible (supposed) "Black Horse" were made topics of note, when the fact was that the "Black Horse" was a single company of cayalry from Fauquier county, Va., and didn't charge at all on that eventful day, but were held in reserve.

The detached column started from Fairfax Court House after noon on the day above tated, and arrived in the vicinity of Vienna toout 4 o'clock. When within a couple of miles of the place the column was halted and he leaders had a council of war to determine whether or not they should take up position, a view of the fact that it was almost certain hat in a neighborhood in which hearly every man, woman and child was disaffected as to the Southern cause, the enemy would be not

due notice of the approach of the enemy. A little after 6 p. m. a cavalry scout came in and announced that he had seen the smoke of a train some two or three miles away. All this time the countrymen had been flocking the labor well invested. into the bivouac; but once in, without exception, men, women and children were detained under guard until the movement projected could be executed. Of course these people had heard nothing and men were sent out to take charge of farm houses in front, on the right and left, to prevent the inhabitants from making signals to the advancing enemy. I think it was mout 6.30 o'clock when other cavalry videttes came in and stated that a train crowded with troops and stated that a train crowded with troops was near at hand and slowly coming on, and that there was no pilot engine or cavalry videttes ahead of them. Such news of the utter stupidity of the Federal commander was almost too good to be believed, and yet the sequel proved it to be true. At this report, Kemper hastily pointed his guas to rake a train coming around the curve, and covered up his guns with the boughs of trees. And just at this point a circumstance occurred which, had the Federal commander been a little more vigilant, would have resulted in

The Failure of the Ambuscade. woman was seen rushing out of a house on hill to our right and a long way in advance, waving a handkerchief and apparently sigpalling the advancing train. Whether the Federal troops saw her or not, they didn't heed her, for General Schenck, who comso creditably informed that there were no deemed himself perfectly safe. deemed himself perfectly safe. The rain came slowly onward, the engine pushing from behind, and the troops seated or standing on flat cars in front, while the principal officers were in a mar next to the tender. The men were singing patriotic songs and waying their flags at every house they passed. As the train rounded the curve and came within 400 yards at the Confederate runs the bright was hastily of the Confederate guns the brush was hastily cast down from before the muzzles and the simultaneous roar of the three cannon and the crashing of round shot and shell aimed

The first volley disabled the gearing of the wheels of the front car and ploughed through the dense mass of men on the flat cars. The troops tumbled off the cars to the right and left, much as would flies out of a jar of sugar when shaken. The discharge of shot and shell was not deadly, however, as it might have

been had Del. Kemper been informed that the front cars were "gondolas," consequently he elevated his guns too high for the full-est effect of the shot. Other discharges folhe elevated his guns too high for the ithis est effect of the shot. Other discharges followed in quick succession, and as the Confederate infantry were closing in the engineer indicated in the light of the standard in the light of the standard in the light of the standard in the light of the first ohio behaved drawly, and made good their retreat in tolerable order. The commandant of the Confederate infantry and of the expedition showed poor generalship, for with three times the number of the force opposed to him, and which force he might easily have captured he was hampered by the bugbear of overpowering forces in his front in his own mind, a disease which often attacked commanders at that stage of the war, and which caused many official amputations to cure the malady. Suffice it to say that the Confederate forces fell back, and likewise the Federals, each afraid of the other.

The first part of this little affair preliminary to the great contest, however, was the tactical invention of General Schenck of charging on infantry, artillery and cavalry in a railroad train, without having sent out scouts to ascertain where the enemy might be located, it was one of those unique inventions which were rife at the beginning of the war, but I can't remember that it was universally put in practice by subsequent leaders on either side. hot and Shell Poured Into Him From

A COUNTRY BAPTIZING.

Graphic Description of a Sunday Scene Among the Religious Colored People of Louisiana.

New Orleans Picayune.

Yesterday was Sunday. The butterflies and bees were out in force. The noble old trees by the roadside kept off the fierce rays of the norning sun, and made the drive along the highway cool and refreshing. When Mary came by in her phaeton I gladly

eccepted a seat by her side and the invitation to attend the baptismal ceremony which was o take place among our colored people four miles distant. Mary took the reins, and after the baby was

lifted in the horse trotted off briskly, our calm as a mill-pond, and so the ship glides spirits rising each step of the way. There is some mysterious influence by which a rapid several trains of cars which were standing motion in the open air always affords enjoy-As we approached the church the woods

direction-making a lively spectacle. The women were attired in nicely-laundried national colors. The favorite costume of the men seemed to be a linen duster over a black The "candidates for the water." as the

The "candidates for the water," as the persons desiring baptism were called, had each a white handkerenief tied across the forehead, and the women were every one attended by a steward sister, who walked with the candidate arm in arm. As the procession, numbering fifteen, moved toward the water's edge they sang a hymn. I distinguished these words: "Here we go down the water-side."

Reaching the bank they halted and the old minister read a few verses from the Bible: "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the re-

went down de shelvin' banks of Jordan. I knows dere is some 'stute' bout 'zacily how 'twas done, en dere is some reathery minded folks what talks 'bout us fer duckin' our members when we baptize 'em. I ain't got nothin' to say 'gainst nobody. God knows all hearts."

all hearts."

"As fer us Baptists (he continued), we is like de turkle. You see a big turkle a settin' on a log a battin of his eyes in a shower of ram. De turkle don't keer fer dat, he don't feel no spatterin', for he likes a superflusion of water, so he des jumps right down offen dat log en goes right under all over in dat water—bowdaelously, like we does."

Then grasping the candidate, he cried out, "Obedient, obedient to de first command i baptise thee," etc. They were each immersed, after which they were led out and conveyed to a tent where they were reciothed in dry

garments, the people singing all the while with spirit and apparent enjoyment.

When, on our departure, Marthy Ann lifted the baby in the carriage she expressed her pleasure at our presence and her regret that the old pastor had de rheumatiz so bad he could not wade out as he had formerly done with all candidates. "At a berryin' or a baptisin' gimme old Ber Paul ev'ry time—he beats all dese young men; he does for a fac'," said she.

LINCOLN'S YOUTH. Use He Made of Them. (Arnold's Life of Lincoln.)

in the "back settlements" in which Lincoln straight before him, so the boat tries to go down-on him in front, which is done so sucents of Northern newspapers in their lucubra-tions gave a vivid account of the horrible nestruction wrought by Confederate "masked" found in the cabins of the illiterate families by which he was surrounded were the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Weems' are near either of the in by which he was surrounded were the Bible,
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Weems'
"Life of Washington" and the poems of
Robert Burns. These he read over and
over again, until they became as
familiar as the alphabet. There is hardly a

company of cavalry from Fauquier county, Va., and didn't charge at all on that eventful day, but were held in reserve.

The detached column started from Fairfax Court House after noon on the day above tated, and arrived in the vicinity of Vienna thout 4 o'clock. When within a couple of miles of the place the column was halted and he leaders had a council of war to determine whether or not they should take up position, a view of the fact that it was almost certain hat in a neighborhood in which nearly every man, woman and child was disaffected as to the Southern cause, the enemy would be notified of every point in full time to take advantage thereof. Finally it was determined to ionceal the infantry and

Artillery in the Thick Pines

which generally bordered the country in that locanty, and to send out the cavalry to give the next to Shakes—lecture upon this, perhaps next to Shakes—peare, his favorite poet.

Young Abraham borrowed of the neighbors and read every book he could hear of in the settlement within a wide circuit. If by chance we heard of a book that he had not read, he would walk many miles to borrow it. Among other volumes, he borrowed Crawford, one of the eable that it might be at hand as soon as there was light enough in the morning the night a violent rain came on, and he awoke to find his book wet through and through. Drying it as well as he could, ne went to Crawford and told him of the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap and the value of the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay the mishap and the value of the mishap and the value of the mishap and the morning the mishap and the pay the mishap and the morning the mishap and the mishap and the

The Novel of the Future.

[Arkansaw Traveller.] Now that Mr. Howells has made anachron of the Federal advance, and they did not understand the object of the Confederate advance, and their detention was merely a matter of precaution. On the report of the havairy scout, the entire command was moved swittly across fields and by-roads to a point of the raliroad about a half-mile from Vienna in the direction of Alexandria. Here, on the left side of the bank of a curving cut, the three were posted to as entirely to command the raliroad. Both the command the raliroad about the three were posted to as entirely to command the raliroad. When he reached the river he was puzzled. When he reached the river he was puzzled, a half-circle behind and inclosing the battery and a company of cavalry was stationed on each wing. All the forces were directed ism popular the country may look for an imselection from a future novel: "When Gregory arose the sun was brightly shining. The cold wind and the drifting snow chilled him, and taking off his coat to enjoy the fresh air he blew his frozen nose and raked the per spiration from his reeking brow. There was no tion from his reeking brow. There was no time to be lost and Gregory hurried forward. When he reached the river he was puzzled. There was no boat in sight, and he knew not how to cross. The August sun beat fiercely down, and standing on the burning sands, Gregory failed to enjoy himself. After awhile a bright idea struck him. He would cross on the ice. He heaved a sigh of relief when he reached the opposite shore. The country was beautiful. As far as the eye could reach, there waved the rich grass of the prairie. Stopping under a large oak tree whose leaves waved an invitation. Gregory took an axe-from his pocket and began to chop wood. The coating of sleet flew at every stroke. When he had kilded a fire and broiled an oyster which he had kilded with a stick he lay down in the coat had each of the coat had each of the street which he had kilded with a stick he lay oyster which he had killed with a stick he lay down in the cool shade and sank to sleep. How long he slept he knew not. He was awakened by a rainstorm. Rising he continued his course over the parched desert."

Variations of the Female Temper. [Hairdresser to New York World Reporter.] Women who are all smiles and as sweet as noney in society are peevish and cross when they have their hair dressed or are being hampooed. Red-haired women have fearful tempers, for they scold us awfully when we chance to pull their hair a trifle too

hard. Blondes are generally nice and easy to manage, but sometimes they do cut up to manage, but sometimes they do cut up like sin. These blonde women can fume and fret and scoid like termagants when they get their mad up. Black and brownhaired women are the most patient, but when they do flare up in anger they literally make the hair fly and tinge the air blue. A shampoo or hair-dressing chair is a good place to study the character of women, for their true nature comes out while they are being soaped and rubbed by one of their own sex. The truth is that very few women have a good head of hair, and those who have don't get the credit for it, because so much false hair is worn that people won't believe a woman when she says she wears only her own hair. I have some customers whose hair is so thick that they come to me every two months to have it thinned out.

The Blaze of an Open Fireplace.

I have seen respectability and amiability

CHASING WHALES.

The Hunt for the Leviathan in Days Gone By.

After the King of the Seas. The Attack, the Struggle, the Con-

quest and the Death.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Danger and Excitement of the Chase

"Whaling has seen its palmy days," said an old whaler to an Eagle reporter a day or two ago. "Its paimy days have gone. The hours of ease during the cruise, followed by the glorious excitement of the chase and enat all proficient in his vocation was not, as today he is fast becoming, a mere machine. Maybe you would like to hear something about the old days?

"The ground for sperm whaling is near the tropics—35° north and south latitudes. In June, July and August whalers pursue their vocation in the northern hemisphere. Years ago those in the Atlantic cruised in the track of vessels bound from Europe to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. During this season the trade winds blow at the easy rate of four miles an hour. The atmosphere is soft and warm. The sea is as along easily with even keel. The sailors off duty lay about the decks in blissful indolence, and days quickly followed each other without a care. Maybe a sail is sighted. The whaler at once bears down on the stranger. When near enough the capitaln mans and lowers his boat and puts off toward the other vessel, with a dolphin or bonito, freshly caught, or a quantity of fruit. Soon the capitaln and his men have clambered on deck of what, perhaps, is an East Indiaman, which pursues her course. The whaler follows. After a day of enjoyment, of good eating and drinking, after the latest news has been learned and the strangest tales told, dusk threatens and the skipper and his crew take to their boat and put back to their own vessel, fairly loaded down with tobacco, whiskey and other comforts. "Every now and then the good ship puts into one of the Cape Verde islands, the De-Loo and Madeira islands. And so the time passes while cruising in search of the whale. lence, and days quickly followed each other

passes while cruising in search of the whale In this season of inactivity and indolence the men are prepared for the Intense Excitement and Arduous Labor into which at a moment's notice they may b calm reigns, and the sea lies unfurrowed by a ripple, while nature prepares to summon the hurricane and gathers strength to pile the waters into mountainous billows. Lookouts each eager to raise a whale, are stationed in waters into mountainous offlows. Lookouts, each eager to raise a whale, are stationed in the crosstree of the masts. The sea is carefully scanned far and wide. Studenly a voice from aloft sings out, 'There she blows.' At once all is excitement and animation. The officer of the deek lays aloft with a glass, where a good view of the whale can be had. If the vessel is not to the windward side of the whale an attempt is made at once to get it there, because for a reason unknown to whalers the whale when excited to flight almost invariably rusnes off into the very teeth of the wind, and it is utter folly to try and follow. The whale lies quiet and the vessel works to windward. Everything is then prepared for action. A couple of boats are lowered, the captain in charge of one, and the first or second mate handling the other. When well clear of the ship the oars are peaked; that is, fastened out so that they can be quickly dropped into the water, and a sprit sail is hoisted. It don't take long to go down. The sail and masts are lowered, the oars are dropped into water and take long to go down. The sail and masts are lowered, the oars are dropped into water and

lowered, the oars are dropped into water and things are made ready.

"The whaleboat is long, sharp and high at the bows and stern. It cuts the water like a knife and can move backward or forward with equal facility. At the bows is a deep groove, lead lined, for a line to pass through; near the stern is a loggerhead, a stout round post, about which a line may be passed. Two tubs, containing 600 fathoms (3600 feet) of carefully colled rope, he in the bottom of the boat. In the bows is the boat-steerer with his irons, to which is attached the long rope. At the stern stands the boat-header, guiding the boat with an oar.

"The Whale Lies Motionless."

"The Whale Lies Motionless At intervals he spurts up a bucketful of water three or four feet high. But not much of the body can be seen. At times, in a calm sea, hardly more than a square foot is above hardly more than a square foot is above "Now, gentlemen, we are seen. At times, in a calm sea, ness."

Just then some one looked in and said, "Come on, John, let's get a drink."

"Come on, John, let's get a drink." over again, until they became as familiar as the alphabet. There is hardly a speech or state paper of his in which allusions and illustrations taken from the Bible do not appear. Burns he could quote from end to end. Long afterwards he wrote a most able lecture upon this, perhaps next to Shakespeare, his favorite poet.

Young Abraham borrowed of the neighbors and read every book he could hear of in the settlement within a wide circuit. If by chance he heard of a book that he had not read, he would walk many miles to borrow it. Among other volumes, he borrowed Crawford, one of Weems' Life of Washington.'' Reading it with the greatest eageness, he took it to bed with his first iron as the boat eages. The boat-steerer steadies himself and makes ready with his first iron as the boat eages toward the monster's fin, keeping as far as possible away from the flukes, you understand, the tail. When within two or three feet of the whale the boat-steerer pulls himself and makes ready with his first iron as the boat eages toward the monster's fin, keeping as far as possible away from the flukes, you understand, the tail. When within two or three feet of the whale the boat-steerer pulls himself and makes ready with his first iron as the boat eages toward the monster's fin, keeping as far as possible away from the flukes, you understand, the tail. When within two or three feet of the whale the boat-steerer pulls himself together and with all his might darts his iron in near tron, or preventer, which is fastened to the fins. Then he quickly seizes his second tron, or preventer, which is fastened to which, should the first iron pull out, would prevent the whale from pull out, would p A fifteen-barrel whale will stay down half an hour; a sixty-barrel whale will remain a quarter of an hour longer. At last the line slackens and he begins to rise. The boatsteer, who threw the irons, is now at the oar in the stern of the boat, and the boat-header is forward. The line is hauled in until the whale is within a few fathoms of the surface, and the boat moves off to keep clear of the flukes. Up he comes and blows tremendously. He bangs the water with his flukes until the noise is almost deafening, and the boat rocks fitfully on a sea of froth.

Over He Rolls in Fury antil almost his whole belly is out of water, and back he comes again rolling over on the other side. New men, not knowing their danger, generally laugh and shout and do everything but obey orders. But many of the exboat would smash it into kindling wood, or the slightest mismanagement of the boat-steerer might spill them all into the water. The whale's rolling lasts but two minutes. Then he is sure to start off on a run dead to

Then he is sure to start off on a rini dead to windward. So it needs quick work, and the boat-header works the boat as close as is safe. When the animal rolls well over and exposes his life in goes the lance.

"If this piece of cold steel gets into his life, matters become more lively around those parts than ever. His flukes slash about wilder than ever and around and around, now the life of the same lively around the same life of the same life.

he dies and the carcase becomes filled with water its specific gravity becomes so great that it cannot rise to the surface. If only slightly wounded near the life the whale starts ous speed and walls of water stand a foot above the gunwales. Away they go for half sn hour, the boat-header, with hatchet in hand, ready to cut the rope should the fish dive, or in other ways be likely to haul the boat under. Suddenly the whale stops, and will turn and show fight while they are trying to close up and large him. It needs much win turn and snow light while they are trying to close up and lance him. It needs much dexterity to keep away from his onsets and the slashing of flukes and at the same time get the lance in. But if they do not wound him mortally this time away whale, boat and all go again, possibly to leeward, but almost surely to windward, and

stance, eight inches or a little more thick. An incision about eight feet long is made through the blubber, and then two parallel incisions at right angies with and at the ends through the blubber, and then two parallel incisions at right angles with and at the ends of the first incision are cut. A hook with tackle is fastened to the loosened piece of blubber which, with the ald of a windiass, is slowly drawn up toward the deck. As the strip is drawn up the parallel incisions are continued, and the carcase slowly rolls over until a complete strip, the whole circumference of the whale, has been peeled off. This is called a blanket piece, and is hauled to the deck. In sections, and cut up into horse pieces about 4 feet by 1 in size. These horse pieces are passed through a mincing machine, and on coming out resemble big combs. They are then thrown into the first fry-pot, which has a capacity of about nine barrels. Frequently the pot is taken off—that is, the remnants of the horse pieces are skimmed off. A horse piece weighing forty pounds, on being put into the pot will all melt away to oil excepting about five ounces of hard, tough substance, which serves as very good fuel for the furnace fires. While the blubber is being cut up and tried out there is no more noxious smell than mignt come from so much sweet pork fat. The oil is pure and sweet, and the disagreeable odor which is in general belief attached to it only comes when

"When the trying-out process begins, so do counter, have now nearly disappeared. The simple iron with its rope and the plain lance have given way to the bomb lance. The ples, filled mostly with dried fruits, and cakes steam launch is doing away with the whale- of all kinds, and, bringing them to the men, boat, and the steam whaler is chasing the sailing vessel off the seas. The whaler of old In pastry is deposited in a big skiming ladie and then dexterously forced to the bottom of the try-pot. And the men go on making oil while their delicacies cook in it. Three minutes suffice to turn the pastry a rich, tempting brown, and pies and cakes are fished out, and in a second or two are as dry of oil as if baked in an oven. The whaler is troubled by no thoughts of what the oil in which his good things are cooked was but a few hours ago, nor what a horrid stench it might become if left exposed to the air a short time. Such matters never worry him, but he stows away an astonishing amount of 'grub,' and varies the menu with a bonito or a dolphin, cooked in the try-pot in the same way as the pastry. When the blubber is ail tried out and the oil is stowed away in the hold, which, with a sixty-barrel whale, will be in about two days, the work of cleaning up begins, and the whole crew, except the officers, turn to. The decks are slippery with oil, and all the woodwork and iron work are smeared with fatty substance.

"The ashes which have accumulated in the furnaces from the burning of the blubber scraps are strewn over the decks and remain on over night. Next morning the decks are washed down and the paint and iron-work of the bulwarks scrubbed. When everything becomes dry all traces of oil have disap-

washed down and the paint and iron-work of the bulwarks scrubbed. When everything becomes dry all traces of oil have disap-peared and the decks assumed a snowy white-ness—so white, in fact, do they become under this treatment that the first remark of a per-son visiting a whaler is almost invariably in reference to this peculiar feature.

A SOLITARY SENATE.

How One Determined Rebel Convened, Offered Prayer, Brought Water, and Legislated all by Himself. [Opte P. Read in New York Mercury.]

assembled in what became known as the rebel to be shaved, I'll put on this skirt, but in the session. Expecting trouble, the "rebel sesmeeting again the 1st of May. In the mean- and apples into the tray and went at them time, General Ord received instructions to vigorously with the chopping knife; "now prohibit the reassembling of the men you watch the proceedings and note how this who, under the Constitution of the United States, had no right to enact aws. Nearly all of the members yielded to the military mandamus, but a few headstrong duetly. "Eh!" ejaculated Mr. Spoopendyke, slowing "Eh!" ejaculated Mr. Spoopendyke, slowing the military mandamus, but a few headstrong statesmen, knowing that the country demanded their services, convened upon the arrival of the proper time. The State House was surrounded by soldiers, but the determined Legislature met in General Newton's law office. John R. Fellows, now a prominent lawyer of New York, and assistant district attorney of that city, was the only senaror present. Entering the little room set apart for the Senate, Mr. Fellows took his place behind a desk, struck the board with a horseshoe and said:

"Aye!"
"Contrary, no."
"The ayes have it, and the Senate will ad-A few moments later the Senate was again

called to order, and the transaction of bus ness begun in regular form.

The commander of the post hearing that the Legislature had met in violation of his orders, sent a file of soldiers with orders to arrest the sent a nie of soldiers with orders to arrest the members and to bring them to headquarters. The lower house, consisting of five members, had adjourned when the soldiers arrived, but the Senate was still in session, deep in a discussion pending the passage of a bill amending the revenue laws of the State. Mr. Fellows was arrested and taken before General Ord.

lows was arrested and taken before General Ord.

"Who are you," asked the general.

"The Senate of Arkansas."

"A member of the reled Legislature, eh? Captain? Where are the other members?",

"This was the only one we found, general. He had assembled, and organized nimself into the Senate, and was discussing a bill when we arrested him.

when we arrested him.
"Have you got the bill?"
"Yes, sir, here it is," producing the docu-The general, after reading the bill, said: "A ry good idea, Mr. Senate. Now, sir, what is ur opinion; do you think it would have seed?"

I think that its chances were good," re-"I think that its chances were good," replied Mr. Fellows.
"You are no doubt a wise legislator. By the
way, Mr. Senate, do you ever drink anything?"
Mr. Fellows said that his most intimate
friends had known him to drink.
"Captain," continued the general, "pull out
that jug. Drink, sir, and then we will go down
and mass the bill."

d pass the bill." Several years afterwards, when reconstruction had been effected, Fellows' bill was taken up, passed without trouble, and is now a law.

A MOUNTAIN THAT MOVES.

An Eighth Wonder of the World, that Sings as Weirdly as the Sphinx. [Reese River Reveille.]

Over in Churchili county, Nevada, there is a great curiosity, mention of which we do not emember to have ever seen in the papers. This curiosity is nothing more nor less than a travelling mountain of sand. The winds have gathered together a great heap of sand and keep it constantly moving like an immense glacier. It crawls steadily along over valleys and through canyons, never ceasing, the sands making a low musical sound as they rub against each other, much as they do statue was greeting the morning sun with

song.
But the moving mountain of Churchill con-But the moving mountain of Churchill contains still another peculiarity. While its sides are symmetrically formed and lay in folds like solidified waves, there is no cone at the tops instead of it going to a peak there is a hole there made by counter winds, and whoever is rash enough to scale the ridge and pass into that hole pays for his rashness with his life, for the fickle sands yield beneath his feet, and the more he struggles to get back the faster he sinks until he is smothered to death. The Indians tell of several of their tribe having been thus swallowed up, and no trace has ever been found of them since.

Speak Up, Young Man. The shallows murmur, but the deeps are

And do you know, to put a new interpreta don on an old bit of wisdom, that is why we love the shallows. We stroll beside the broad, deep, voiceless river. There is no song in all go again, possibly to leeward, but almost surely to windward, and

There is Another Big Run,
followed by another battle. This sort of thing lasts until they stick the king of the sea in his life, which quickly settles matters.

"At length, having despatched him, the ship, which may be six, eight or more miles distant, is signailed. The whale is made fast alongside the saip, a cutting-in stage is then rigged from the side of the vessel, extending out two or three feet above the whale's body, and several men, with spliked boots to prevent slipping, get off on the carcase and cut the blubber with large chisels, called boat-spades. The outer skin of the sperm whale is black. very tough and two or three liches thick. Underneath is the blubber, a soft, felly-like subbroad, deep, voiceless river. There is no

SPOOPENDYKE'S PIE.

He Confides to Mrs. S. Some half-cooked and still steaming. of His Mother's Ideas.

A Combination of Hereditary Intelligence and Acquired Brains.

Choice Crust That Required a Stalwart Can Opener.

(Drake's Travelers' Magazine.]

"My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, folding his napkin and pushing his chair back from the table, "my dear, you are a pretty good housekeeper, and once in a while you contrive to cook up a fair meal, but you have no business fooling around a mince pie. There never was but one woman who could make a mince pie, and that was my mother."

"Ithought this was nice," returned Mrs. Spoopendyke, with just a little quiver resting on his knees, while he grunned in his wife's face. "That lump of quicksliver you call your mind has got around to where it transacts the supposing business, has it? P'raps you don't care to associate with this pie! Well, you needn't. I don't force unpleasant acquaintances on my wife! I believe in making home a paradise, I do! Go forth, pie!" and he shied it through the window, glass, sash, and all. "That suit you!" he yelled. "Does your moral nature feel relieved by the cleence of the pie you have been instrumental in casting upon the chilled charities of an unsympathetic world?"

"I guess that pie can take care of itself," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, stamping upon the chilled charities of an unsympathetic world?"

"I guess that pie can take care of itself," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, stamping up and down the kitchen and slapping the flour off his coat. "You never had any ytrouble with things, after I have shown you how! Some day I'll pour lard in your ear, and spice in your eye, and leave you in the oven to reflect on liow you'd like to be cut off from intellectual social intercourse, just because you ain't haif baked!" and Mr. Spoopendyke slammed the door after him, and mounted the statease with heavy tread. "I don't care" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke slammed the door after him, and mounted the statease with heavy tread. "I don't care "in the they tread. "I don't care to associate with this pie! Well, you needn't. I don't care to associate with this pie! work it on foundling hospitals that never had any mother, but it hasn't the soul I used to get out of ple when I lived at home." "How did your mother make the mince pies, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke. "If I

knew what she used, perhaps I could get up one of which you would eat six slices instead of four." And with this purely feminine dig, Mrs. Spoopendyke looked modestly down-ward, and began folding knife pleatings in "Come!" exclaimed Mr. Spoopendyke, jump-

ing impetuously from his enair. "If you've got the ingredients I'll show you how to make a pie that will draw howls of envy from the neighbors," and Mr. Spoopendyke led the way to the kitchen. "Where's your chopping tray and the apples? Fetch me the hand guillotine and the beef! Look alive now, my dear, and we'll startle the world with some revelations on The Abstruse Subject of Mince Pie!"

"Let me put this big towel around your neck, so you won't grease your clothes," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, aragging out a uge crash towel.

What's that for?" demanded her husband, contemplating it with no amount of favor. "Which end of the pie is that thing supposed In 1866, previous to the passage of the re- to have influence with?* If I make up my construction act, the Legislature of Arkansas mind when I get through that this pie wants meantime I want room for all my limbs. adjourned in March, with a view of Now," he continued, as he dumped the beef

> Later on the work of discipline comes in. He looks forward anxiously to the day when the child will be large enough, so that he can exercise the great prerogative of spanking. Finally the time comes. He has asserted hinself in his own house, and has spanked his own flesh and blood. How proud he feels! How he wishes that he could go and drown himself somewhere. All day long he knows that his wife will meet him at the door with the dead child in herarms. He sees the little fat hands, resting so still and so white on the baby's breast, that they seem to clutch his own heart-strings and rest cold and heavy on his heart. up a little and looking into the tray distrustfully. "Of course not," and he resumed his labors with still more energy. "If you did, there's where you made your mistake. I suppose you peeled the beef, too, didn't ye' Though I don't know," and he stopped shor Though I don't know." and he stopped short and regarded his work attentively. "It strikes me this meat would chop finer if some one had dropped a pile driver on it once or twice. Anyway, you don't want your ment too fine, and I guess this will do," and Mr. Spoopendyke set the tray full of lumps on the table and rolled up his sleeves.
>
> "What will you have now, dear?" inquired his wife, tenderly.

neck. There is still discipline in the family, but it is not the kind he had advertised to ing this overcoat for that mince meat just at

"Second the motion," said Mr. Fellows, and hen, turning with the gravity for which he is loted, continued:
"It is moved and seconded that the Senate diourn and take a drink. All in favor of the adjourn and take a drink. All in favor of the adjourn and take a drink. All in favor of the continued:
"Aye!"
"South and and mueliage and rolled it out into wo thick chunks. "There is the triumph of pie over unitering!" Lead out the pan when An old friend said to me not long ago, "I thought when you became a parent you intended to have discipline in your family. Instead of that you have to play horse or make a jackass of yourself every time your children want you to. Seems to me if I had announced for years that I was going to have discipline in my family i'd have it now or bust."

"James," said I to him, in a musical tone, "I don't believe you recognize discipline when you see it. The fact is, we have more discipline in our family than we know what to do with. I am getting a grown person's dose twenty-seven times per day, and thirteen of sand and interlage and rolled into two thick chunks. "There is the triumph of pie over puttering! Lead out the pan whom the gods would honor, and let's see how this combination of hereditary intelligence and acquired brains will go when it's cooket!"

Mrs. Spoopengyke handed him a pie-pan, into which he dropped his bottom crust and then poured in the inflor-meat.

"Got to lift your teeth pretty high to get around some of that meat," he observed, as he tried to poke the lumps into position with a stick. "I'm not sure whether mother used to grate the meat or crack it with the hammer, but it don't make so much difference. It's the crust that talks, when you come to conversation on pie. Now, you do this," and he marked out a sprig on the top crust with his thumb; "and when you get it on, thus,

his thumb; "and when you get it on, thus, you place it around the edges, so! See? My ther used to have an old wheel out of oles all over the pie. But that isn't neces

It Adds Lustre, But No Dignity, to the performance. Now, we put it in the oven, this wise, and in a short time we will have accomplished results in the immediate | self, or try to get a patent on its use. Rather

"It is really wonderful how well you remem-

ber how your mother made them," smiled

Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"You won't feel badly because it beats yours?" said Mr. Spoopendyke, kindly. "You won't cry?" and he chucked her under the chin and opened the stove door cautiously to see now affairs were progressing.

"Pil try notto," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, casting her eyes down, and suppressing something that sounded like a sob.

"Let's see. You stick in a broom spinit, don't you, when you want to know if she pie is done? Where's your broom? Show me the happy broom that ist ob e immortalized by testing this grand apotheosis of pie!"

Mrs. Spoopendyke produced the broom, and her hasband, carefully selecting one of the splints, jabbed away at the upper crust.
"It won't go in," he remarked, rather dolefully, selecting another with slimilar results. "The trouble is with the broom. Haven't you got a broom that knows something about its business, or is this one of those plous brooms that won't work on Sundays?" and he broke up several more splints in a valu endeavor to penetrate the ple.

"Hadn't you better try the handle, dear?"

up several more splints in a value endeavor to penetrate the ple.

"Hadn't you better try the handle, dear?" suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"No, I hadn't better try the handle, dear?" mimicked Mr. Spoopendyke. "Come out here, and let's see what's the occasion of this uncalled-for resistance!" and Mr. Spoopendyke hauled his ple out of the oven and fired it down on the table. "Got an idea you're going to be assassinated with a broom splint, haven't ye? Think you're a sort of a bulwark of American liberiues and bound to resent foreign intervention, don't ye? Well, you ain't, you're only a measty ple, and you're going to have something stuck in ye.

It it Takes a Cold Chisel and a Cannon!" of the parior.

Do you scream for help, and so cause a scandal? No. Do you endure the kiss as best you may in suffering sience? Nix. Do you scratch, and push, and try to make your face so wry that he won't care to touch it? Not any. Instead, you roll your eyes heavenward and pray: "Avalanche for one, please!" and it's good-by villain. If it Takes a Cold Chisel and a Cannon!"

and Mr. Spoopendyke stabbed at it with a fork, and then with a chopping-knife, without producing the faintest impression. "You're up in pie, what d'ye s'pose is the matter with the thing?" he asked, turning on his wife. "If I'd been your mother I should have put some lard in the crust," returned Mrs. Spoopendyke, complacently.

"I don't know how you're going to get lard bayonet?" retorted Mr. Spookendyke, upor whom it began to dawn that there was a hitch somewhere. "I've almost forgotten how mother did try ples to see if they were done."

mother did try pies to see if they were done,"
"Did she ever try a club?" inquired Mrs.
Spoopendyke, timidiy.
"No, she didn't try a club!" roared Mr.
Spoopendyke. "Come hither, my gentle pie!"
he howied, planting his fist in the middle of
the apparatus. "Listen to the voice of the
siren inquiring within!" and he dropped it on
the floor, and planted his heel on it. "Frout
door closed for repairs; entrance at the
back!" and he kicked the whole business to
the ceiling.

caimly.

"It's those gasted lumps of meat," snarled Mr. Spoopendyke, pleking up his pie and examining its knobs and bumps attentively. "I thought they'd melt when subjected to intense heat. Anyway, the inside of that pie is all right, if I could only get the lid off. Got anything I can get under the edge and lift the roof off this business? Gimme that can

THE ORANGE.

revealing chunks of beef and apple parings. Literature of the Delicious "I suppose your mother put in the spices and cider after the hired man had wrenched Fruit of the Tropics. the pie open," remarked Mrs. Spoopendyke,

> Its Praises Sung by Bards and Recounted by Essayists.

The Mystery of Dr. Johnson's Dried

Orange Peel.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.] Among the staple crops of the United States that of oranges is rising to distinction. King Cotton has been discrowned; his dignity and riches remain, and a family of princeling crops has sprung up to share his estate in the South. They are Republican and Democratic princes, and so now is His Cotton Majesty. We respect them all for their contributions to the national wealth, for they are kings of imagination or fancy only, and their royalty is like that of Old King Cole or the King of Clubs. Our American Prince of Oranges has his chief domains in California and Florida. We of the East are nearest to Florida, and it brings real comfort to the heart and water to the mouth to learn that the orange crop of Florida this season is a magnificent one. A that no budding poetic genius ever had f source more real and better worth loving than the Fountain of Eternal Youth which Senor Ponce de Leon, nearly 400 years ago, vainly sought for in that southern peninsula has been opened; Florida, the flowery land, is especially the orangeflowery land, since the red men have been de ported, the black men liberated and the white men invited. The first fruits of this year's crop that have come lither are supremely good, and it is a comfort to many to know

that the crop is the largest ever known. I have just brought to the surface a brief Having attained to such a dignity in the essay, written by myself at the age of 19. United States, there ought to be some historiand which shows that I was a good deal cal or scientific investigation concerning the smarter then than 1 am now. Now, I am a little bothered about what to do with chilorange. There is a learned suspicion that the fruit of which Eve ate in Eden was not an dren, but at that time valuable information apple, but an orange. The Scriptures do not oozed out of my elastic yet massive skull at name the orange, but they associate the palm with the apple, and our apple is not tropical, The essay goes on to say that "just as the like the palm and the orange. So Eve's apple wig is bent the tree's inclined." 1 do not rewas an orange, and unfortunately, not a member whether this is original or not. I am bitter one, or she would not have been tempted herself and then a temptress to her foolish husband. Solomon, speaking of "apples of gold," did not, of course, ng theories are enunciated in this paper, mong others that the child is father to the man. This may be true generally, and yet there are exceptions. The child may be father to the woman, or, in rare cases per-haps, the child may be mother to the man or mean Baldwins, or Spitzenbergs, or pippins,

haps, the child may be mother to the man or even mother to the woman.

When the right kind of a man wakes up to find himself a parent, all his dazzing smartness goes away and he stands there in the presence of that extremely florid chunk of squirm, abashed and anxious, solicitous and rattled. He finds that he knows less about this genesis business than he supposed. He cannot conceal the fact that he is green. All the "Family Physicians" and "Every Man His Own Doctor," books that he has been reading lately, have not taught him how to pick up his own child without making the most common plug of a parent laugh himself to death. The Fruit with the Golden Rind or the wood-nymphs, it became a sweet fruit.

Grafted and transplanted in Helicon and watered by Hippocrene, into which the honeydews of Hymettus were condensed, the once
bitter fruit became the perfect orange, and,
under the iname of apple, was selected by
Paris as a becoming prize to Venus in the
famous prize-match for beauty on Mount Ina.
The mythical, traditional and romantic history of the orange closes here, and it comes
down through the mediæval times somewhat
yulgarized. It became an article of traffic in down through the mediæval times somewhat vulgarized. It became an article of traffic in Europe, and the famous Mistress Neil Gwynne was a vendor of oranges in Drury Lane Theatre when she began her career of conquests in which a saintly Stuart king fell an easy victim. At an earlier date the orange was used in the plague times as a disinfectant, or a preventive or protective from disease. Cavendish describes Cardinal Woisey entering a chamber crowded with place hunters, "holding in his hand a very fair orange, whereof the meat or substance within was taken out and filled up again with part of a sponge, wherein vinegar and other confections against the pestilential airs; the which he most commonly smelt unto, passing among place befind a dosk, struck the board with a figures this will do," and Mr. Spoopendyke set that the plant is not present, Mr. Fellows, you will place define a prayer."

"What will you have now, dear?" inquired his wire, tenderly, "Some flour and water," rephed Mr. Spoopendyke set cases excended a marked with place and said."

"What will you have now, dear?" inquired his wire, tenderly, "I's the crust of a pie that is the goes noise the street and say, "There his wire, tenderly, "I's the crust of a pie that is the goes noise the street and say, "There had no person, that officer."

"All right, sit."

"Rellows read and then moved that the fourtal stand approved.
"All right, sit."

"Respectively and the proceedings of the last day's session."

Mr. Pellows read and the moved that the fourtal stand approved.
"Any objections, gentlemen?"

There being no objections, the journal was approved.
"Any objections, gentlemen?"

"Mr. President," said Mr. Fellows, "I will appoint you to discharge the duties of jaintor."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Fellows, "I will appoint you to discharge the duties of fresh water.", "Mr. President," we now done more resumed the relation of pupil to the exercises.
"Anything else, dear?" she asked, as Mr. Spoopendyke wet down his flour and jammed his his is the pasts.
"Anything else, dear?" she asked, as Mr. Fellows, "I will appoint you to discharge the duties of jaintor."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Fellows, "I will appoint you to discharge the duties of jaintor."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of fresh water."
"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of twater.
"Now, gentlemen, we are ready for business."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of twater.
"Now, gentlemen, we are ready for business."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of water.
"Now, gentlemen, we are ready for business."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of water.
"Now, gentlemen, we are ready for business."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of water.
"Now, gentlemen, we are ready for business."

"Mr. Piellows brought a bucket of water.
"Now, gentlem

doubt, he makes it grow on the tree of life. make a feature in his home life.

An old friend said to me not long ago, "I High eminent, blooming, ambrosial fruit Of vegetable gold. He speaks also of groves of trees

Whose fruit, burnished with golden rind, Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true, If true here only, and of delicious taste. Many later bards have sung the orange, but one more lovingly than Sidney Lanier, in his 'Tampa Robins," where the northern bird car-is of "sunlight, song and the orange tree":

Burn, golden globes in leafy sky
My orange-planets; crimson I
Will shine and shoot among the spheres
(Bithe ineteor, that no mortal fears)
And thrid the heavenly orange-tree
With orbits bright of minstrelsy.

Prose and traffic, however, are the systems tection for Virtue.
[New York Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.]
When I find out any thing that is of practithen proceed maliclously to place the rind on the pavement and watch for a down-fall of mar or woman typical of that which an orange in Paradise caused. But the rind is not always thus wickedly used. It comes to cal value to my sex, especially to mexperienced and direly beset young girls, I'm not the is not always thus wickedly used. It comes to us in conserves and marmalades and cordals, and there was a superstitious faith in it as a curative of physical evil, the earliest evidence of which is to be found in "Boswell's Life of Johnson." The author of Rasselas planted orange trees in the Happy Valley, but in London he used the rinds of the fruit in some homely mysterious way that is not at all satisfactority explained by the late Mr. Crocker. Boswell's own literal report, which can be trusted above all other authorities, says: "I won a small bet from Lady Diana Beauclerk by asking him (Johnson) as to one of his particularities, which her ladvship laid i durst not do. It seems he nad been frequently observed at the ciub to put into his pocket the Seville oranges nation, as I now do this recipe for getting rid of villains. There is a maledrane of viliains. There is a melodrama on the stage of the Union Square Theatre that doesn't amount to much, to my way of thinking, except in the manner of obliterating the Seville oranges

> of them into the drink which he made for himself. Beauclerk and Garrick talked of it to me and seemed to think that he had a strange unwillingness to be discovered. We could not divine what he did with them, and this was the bold question to be put. I saw on his table the spoils of the preceding night, on his table the spoils of the preceding night, some fresh peels nicely scraped and cut into pieces. 'Oh, sir,' said I, 'I now partiy see what you do with the squeezed oranges which you put in your pocket at the ciub.' Johnson: 'I have a great love for them.' Boswell: 'And pray, sir, what do you do with them? You scrape them, it seems, very neatly, and what next?' Johnson—'Let them dry, sir,' Boswell—'And what next?' Johnson—'Nay, sir, you shall know their fate no further.' Boswell—'Then the world must be left in the dark. It must be said (assuming a mock solemnity) he scraped them and let them dry, but what he did with them next he never could be prevailed upon to tell.' Johnson—'Nay, sir, you should say it more emphatically; he could not be prevailed upon, even by his dearest friends, to tell.'"
>
> What did Dr. Johnson do with his dried orange-peei? He could not be prevailed upon to tell, even by his dearest friends, and the letter to Miss Boothly, quoted by Croker, containing a supposed explanation, is too gross to be genuine, for the rough philosopher was letter to Miss Boothby, quoted by Croker, containing a supposed explanation, is too gross to be genuine, for the rough philosopher was at least chivalrous and polished to women. He was scrofulous, believed in the royal touch, and may also have had some faith in dried orange-peel as a remedial agent. Is there not among the medical and other learned faculties of Philadelphia enough of wise enterprise to begin and pursue to the end an inquiry as to Dr. Johnson's propensity to pocket the skins of Seville oranges, dry them, scrape them and use them for a purpose that he would not reveal even to his dearest friends? Was it a murderous purpose? Was the orange-peel an ingredient in a "hell-broth?" Concerning squeezed oranges much might be said, but they are generally despised, and this essay must avoid contempt and be brought to a close before all the juice is squeezed out.

One Large, Comprehensive Mind. [Pittsburg Chronicle.]
Men frequently suffer great annoyance from

the most trivial causes, which can be easily remedied and the whole world made brighter

a fresh shirt. I saw him once or twice rub his a fresh shirt. I saw him once or twice rub his sleeve with an air of annoyance. Ah, thought I, a fellow-sufferer! And I felt somewhat comforted. But suddenly he walked to the water tank, wet his fingers, ran them up his shirt sleeve, and returned to his seat with the air of a wise man made perfectly happy. It was a revelation to me! He had wet down the starched pricker. Years of happiness have been added to my life by that man."

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The Difference.

[Puck.] Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'Tis woman's Sunday evening. Same Everywhere. [Drake's Traveler's Magazine.? A vegetarian writes: "Immorality lurks in mutton chops, brutality in beef, perverseness

in poultry, and villainy in veal." Same at our boarding-house. Three.

Flora Ellice Stevens in the Current. We were three who sailed at morn together 'Neath the dappled, lustrous, exquisite sky, Singing a rich old Normandie ballad— Maud, Friendship and I.

Were three who came back at eve together, All silently, breathing never a word; Still Maud and I in the boat were sailing; But Love was the third!

A Rule That Works Two Ways.

(Somerville Journal.)
Crabb Robinson said that Goethe never had an affliction which he did not turn into a poem. And every living editor will tell you

A Water Nymph.

["R. A. L.," in Rutgers Targum.] Every week up to my room, Thence dispelling all the gloom, Trips a pretty little maiden, And for me she's heavy laden.

Never failing, rain or shine, Comes this little maid of mine, And her merry, joyous laughter Fills the room from floor to rafter.

Would you really like to know Why and wherefore comes she so Often to my lonely quarter? She's my washer-lady's daughter.

Declined With Thanks.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.] Yes, yes, my son, I know. Sunday school lemonade is awfuily thin. But then it isn't half so thin as the jokes that are made about it. That way out, please. Straight to the right; mind the step, it's rather dark. Ah, there he goes down the elevator well. Another good humorist gone wrong.

Nora.

[T. B. Aldrich.] Nora is pretty, Nora is witty, Witty and pretty as pretty can be! Of girls, and the neatest, The brightest and sweetest;
But she's not for me,

"Mayourneen!

Nora, be still, you! Nora, why will you Be witty and pretty as pretty can be; So strong and so slender, So haughty and tender, So sweet in your splendor .-

Unconscious Sublimity. [Fall River Advance.]
Nothing is more sublime than a mother's

ve, unless it be the first pair of pants which she makes for her little boy. And happily the little innocent never knows the sensation makes when he is hoisted into his fond mother's work, and trots around with the sitting down curves of them in front of him.

His Valentine. [Somerville Journal.]

HE. She tossed me a rose'
With a shy, rapid motion. Though nobody knows She tossed me a rose. I'm sure the gift shows She accepts my devotion! She tossed me a rose With a shy, rapid motion.

SHE. I tossed him a rose-His quick look I parried Ah! little he knows I tossed him a rose Our flirtation to close Before I am married! His quick look I parried!

When Woman Is a Ministering Angel [Chicago Ledger.] A woman may fret and chafe because the pudding is overdone, or get her nerves al nto a snarl if her husband happens to bring home company to dinner unexpectedly, but when it comes to wrapping up a sore finger

she stands at the top of the heap, with a mien free of vinegar and a touch lighter than day St. Peter's Cate.

Life.1 Who dat knockin' at dat do'? Oh, Uncle Peter, let me in.
What yo' name, chile, down below?
I'se Orlando Thomas Green. Who robbed Ma'm Parson's melon row Oh, Fadder Peter, I forget.

An' piled de rinds outside her do'? Dat Bill Jones, I'se willin' to bet. Who stole de deacon's turkeys young? Oh. Uncle Peter, I dun'no' An' in the well deir fedders flung?

Dat some mean white trash, I'm sho Orlando Green, you liar bold! Yo' can't come into dis yer fold. Orlando Thomas, go wid de goats!

A True Diplomatist.

[Arkansaw Traveller.] "Madam," sald a woman, addressing the natron of a charity hospital, "can you lend ne eight ragged children this afternoon? "Eight ragged children! What do you want with them?" "Well, you see, my husband is in the penitentiary, and I want to get him pardoned. Want the children to go with me when I call on the governor."

The Frosted Pane [New Orleans Times-Democrat.1 She stood and wrote, "I do not love;" She stood and thought—perhaps the same. Yet while her hand the sentence wove Her blushes went and came.

Her breath came sweet and warm and fell Upon the hopeless words that swept
The glamour from an olden spell That o'er my boyhood crept. I looked, and lo! the hopeless words,

Cold as the frost whereon they lay,

That pierced my startled heart like swords.
Themselves were swept away. "And shall those words remain effaced?" I asked. "I cannot write again The words my hand alone has traced

Upon the frosted pane." So It Goes.

Pittsburg Chronicle.] "You did not dare speak to me in that man ner before I married you, sir!" she indig-"No, nor you didn't dare come cavorting.

around me in curl-papers and rag-carpet slip-pers before I married you, ma'mi" be re-Then she cried and he profanified.

[Waif.] Old Birch, who taught the village school, Wedded a maid of homespun habit; He was as stubborn as a mule, And she as playful as a rabbit. Poor Kate had scarce become a wife Before her husband sought to make her The pink of country polished life, And prim and formal as a Quaker.

One day the tutor went abroad. And simple Katy sadly missed him: When he returned, behind her lord She slyly stole and fondly kissed him. The husband's anger rose, and red
And white his face alternate grew.
"Less freedom, ma'am!" Kate sighed and said:

"Oh, dear, I didn't know 'twas you." On the Right Road.

[Drake's Traveler's Magazine.]
"Am I on the right road to the village," deremedied and the whole world made brighter by simply knowing how. "I was once riding in the cars through Kansas," remarked a gentleman, "and suffering exercitating misery from a pricking, irritating little point of starched stuff, such as a careless laundress will sometime leave on a shirt band. I pulled and rubbed and tried to smooth it down, but the plaguey thing hung there, and I was fast losing all interest in life.

At Topeka a gentleman got aboard having on

SIDNEY'S LOVE;

An Artful Woman's Power.

BY ELLIS LAWTON.

(Copyrighted January, 1885, by Ella C. Thayer.)

TRIUMPHANT.

The days, which had always gone on with a monotonous round, dragged their lengths along much in the same way to Louise after she reached the half the sound which had dis-turbed her became more audible.

"Bless my soul!" she cried, struck with a new thought. "II I don't believe it's Louise herself that is making that Sally Addrews ground! What under the sun can be the she had sent Sidney Elton from her. Yet the brightness of the sunshine was dimmed and a shadow was over everything which stretched

a snaow was over everything which stretched way on to the future.

The consciousness of having done what seemed right was the only thing she had to sustain her, and, setting aside that unaccountable experience at Mme. Docada's, Louise felt if Sidney had trifled with the affections of Blanche, even if he had been true to herself, she could not have been happy with a stolen leave.

lover. "I kind of believe she's worrying because "I kind of believe she's worrying because that young operator don't let her know his mind," thought worthy Mrs. Gifford, after fuding that her't teas had no eft ci in bringing back the old roses to the girl's checks. "It aip't right for a man to dawdle along in that sort of way. But it may be he's bashful. I heard of a fellow once who went courting for twenty years, and couldn't get courage to ask her to marry him. Now Mr. Gifford, he just spoke right up. That's the kind of a man for me! I'm mighty sorry for Louise, anyway!"

for the: I'm mighty sorry lot Louise, any-way!"
Louise herself, however, had no idea in what a direction Mrs. Gifford's thoughts were straying, and was only afraid that the change she knew must be apparent in her would be attributed to its real cause. It would have been a relief to have known how far from the truth Mrs. Gifford had wandered.

One afternoon she had engaged a substitute for a few hours in order to do some necessary shopping. Coming out of a large dry goods house she suddenly found herself face to face with Sidney Enton.

Both stopped and both grew pale. It was the day following that on which he had rashiy pledged himself to Blanche Wolford, and this unexpected sight of the woman he loved was unexpected sight of the woman he loved was too much for his self-control.

It was a moment before he could say a word.

Louise also was incapable of speech. They stood looking at each other dumbly, a hopeless sorrow in both faces. At length Sidney recovered himself sufficiently to remark, for-

recovered himself sufficiently to remark, formally:

"I am glad to see you out of your prison this fine day, Miss Holcomb."

"Thank you," Louise returned, mechanically. "It's a lovely day, indeed."

"We ought to enjoy such clear, bracing weather," Sidney added, hardly conscious of what he was saying, but vaguely realizing that he was on a safe top.c.

"Yes, we ought, indeed," answered Louise, as mechanically as before.

These inane observations did not restore the equilibrium of either, but nevertheless helped them to put on a show of composure.

Sidney, wishing to let her see that he felt towards her only friendliness, and no blame, reached out his hand and said:

"I have been intending to come in and see

powering air of victory and leaving behind her conquered, unhappy rival.

Her triumph was now complete.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Sakes alive" Mrs. Gifford said to herself, as she sat in the kitchen paring apples for ples about an hour later; "what is that uncartily grouning I keep hearing? It sounds like old Sally Andrews when she had her rheumatics on. I wonder if dead folks ever do come back? If they do there ain't the least doubt but old Sall sa about now. Derivation that it was Blanche who had told here it is again! I declare for it my teetn actually chatter if they are falsek. I'm just be actually chatter if they are falsek. I'm just be consion, keeping her paring knife in her hand as a convenient weapon to have in case of meeting, any wandering spectres. But when she reached the hall the sound which had disturbed her became more audible.

CHAPTER XV.

Louise for victory and leaving behind her conquered, unhappy rival.

Her triumph was now complete.

With a passionate impulse that made him fairs to be like the one referred to, and if so what had the clairvoy.

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be like the one referred to, and if so what had the clairvoy.

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be like to bis lips.

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be like to bis lips.

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be list to bis lips.

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be lips and any purity to be least on less."

With a passionate impulse that made him for least to be lips when the one least to be lips. With the same to be with the one referred to, and if so what had the clairvoy.

That was Sidney, of course, it is sounded queer of a doorway opposite he marriage of Sidney and the clairvoy in the the death of keyer her did the to be least on the stimulation of the bad bend and that the one referred to, and if so what had the clairvoy.

The dead folks ever the fed and folks ever to be a subjection of Bianche Wolford that she could her sai meeting any wandering spectres. But when she reached the hall the sound which had dis-

CHAPTER XV.

GLIMMERS OF TRUTH. GLIMMERS OF TRUTH.

The following of a sudden, overpowering yet vague impulse is not unlikely to bring about a sort of terrified revulsion of feeling to the moment of consummation. It was so with Louise, who, when she found herself at the door of Sidney's counting-room, felt all the impetous resolution that had brought her thus far, ooze away, leaving her without a particle of courage, and wondering why she had come. matter?"
Much alarmed at this view of the case she hurried up stairs as fast as her feebleness would allow and peered in at the door of the young girl's room.

There, prostrate on the floor, was Louise, her whole form shaken by irrepressible sobs. "Goodness gracious me, child, what alls you?" gasped Mrs. Gifford, going and kneeling beside her.

had come.

But retreat was now impossible. She had already asked for Mr. Elton and been directed to his private office. The eyes of the book-keeper and his assistant were upon her, and she had no excuse for retreating. Therefore with trembling fingers she turned the knob of the door and entered.

Sidney sat there alone, writing busily. For an instant he did not look up and Louise was Ing beside her.

Louise was too overcome to be startled or affected by another presence. Her response came almost involuntarily between her sobs.

"I - I am very unhappy, Mrs. Gifford; that

is all."
"Unhappy?" repeated Mrs. Gifford. "Well, then you must be in love! No girl of your age is unhappy unless she is in love. I do hope that young fellow ain't been and married some one else!" an instant he did not look up, and Louise was still weighed down by fright at her own act, which now seemed to her without justification. Finally Sidney turned, and seeing who the in-truder was gave a great start, and rising ex-

know."
Sidney did not, of course, in the least comprehend her meaning, but he saw that there was a reason for her coming which he could not surmise, and that she was very much solitated. Restraining all manifestation of the emo-tions the sight of her had caused him, there-

that young fellow am't been and married some one else!"

The assertion roused Louise a little from her self-absorption. She thought at first that Mrs. Gifford meant Sidney, and she was mortified that the real cause of her anguish should be suspected.

"I-I do not think you have any grounds for saying such a thing," she faltered.

"Well, I guess I've had some experience in my time, and know when a girl has caught a beau," returned Mrs. Gifford in an injured tone. "At first, she's smiling all over her face, and then she begins to look peaked and hy awake nights. I know all about it. Sakes alive! it's worse before you get through with it than measies or yellow fever! And I do say it's downright mean of that young operator if he has been courting you without knowing his own mind."

"Oh! are you speaking of Mr. Bradley?" asked Louise, raising herself and looking at Mrs. Gifford with swollen eyes. It was at least a relief to know the truth was so far from being mistrusted. "Believe me, he is in no way the cause of these foolish tears, what I have told you many times is entirely true—we are simply good friends." tions the sight of her had caused him, therefore, he said, soothingly:

"You were quite right to come, Miss Holcomb, in any case. Take this seat, and I will give orders that no one shall come in to interrupt us, if you will excuse me a moment."

He stepped out as he spoke, but almost immediately returned, and sitting down near her, contemplated her sweet, half averted face, silently, sadly. Then, as she did not speak, he sid, putting on an air of ease:

"I am very glad you came in, for I was getting my head hopelessly befogged over some accounts, and needed to put them by for a time."

"Then I am not disturbing you," returned Louise, finding her voice. he way the cause of these foolish tears, what I have told you many times is entirely true—we are simply good friends."

She drew he self up from the floor as she spoke and sank wearily into the chair from which Bianche Walford had so lately risen, leaving her cheek upon her hand. Mrs. Gifford also rose, and, gazing at her, shook her own head.

ford also rose, and, gazing at her, shook her own head.

"I guess I don't understand these new fangled ideas about fellows and girls being friends," she said. "In my time a man was a beau or he wasn't nothing at all. He didn't go round visiting a girl unless he meant to court her. Well-weil! I'm arraid then good old days are going out of fashion. Now I kind of thought the lightning man had taken a shine to you—but I suppose he was just a a friend, teo!" intended it should be. Louise blushed consciously, and hastily began to explain the object of her visit.

"Something happened that—that gave me

be?"
"More, sir, more!" the other replied eagerly. "Why, my deceased wife came and talked to me just as she used to and spoke about the old sofa where we used to sit together when we were first married. It's very effecting, sir—very!"

The speaker wiped his eyes again as he

CHAPTER XVI.
ON THE WATCH.

A very old, gray-haired man came out of Mme. Docada's office, with traces of recent emotion visible on his features. Just at the head of the stairs, Sidney Eiton, who was coming up, met him, and giving him a searching look, stopped and said politely:

"I begyour pardon, sir, but did you not come from Mme. Docada's '8'.

"The clairvoyant's? Yes, sir," was the response, as the olu man hastily wiped away the moisture which lingered in his eyes.

"Then perhaps you can tell me if I shall probably find her disengaged?" queried sidney.

"There was no one with her when I left. I dare say she can see you. A wonderful woman sir—wonderful!"

"There was no one with her when I left. I dare say she can see you. A wonderful woman sir—wonderful!"

"Must hab gone now, sah," was the response. "She goes early."

"What time does she come in the morning?" sidney asked, with the hope of extracting information. "You have, then, found her all that she is represented to be?"

"More, sir, more!" the other replied eagerly. "Why, my deceased wife came and talked to me just as she used to and spoke about the old sofa where we used to sit together when we were first married. It's very getter when we were first married out of the first state of the s

The control of the co

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

"It may not be too late, after all, my darling. We know each other's hearts at larting. We know each other's hearts at latting. We know each other's hearts at larting. We know each other's hearts at latting. We know each other's hearts at latting

her purpose,
But even then some presentiment of evil
sent a shudder through her frame. was amid a group of his friends, and had just reached this city as a refugee. He had been an actor in the Paris re-"Land sakes! Well! If you ain't a stranger!" exclaimed Mrs. Gifford, as she opened the door to Sidney Elton. "I'm real glad to see you, and no mistake. I do hope you can cheer up Louise a little. She ain't been like herself this long time."

"Is she at home?" asked Sidney, stepping into the well-remembered little dismal parlor. volt of March, 1871; he had escaped the mas-"Of course she is; she ain't very often out. that plan amid dangers as great as ever were

Significant plant and state is represented to some of the plant of the

SOCIALISM.

What It Is in the Different Phases it Assumes.

Communism, State Socialism and Anarchy Explained.

> Some Want More Government, Others Want None.

What is Socialism? What is Communism?

What is Anarchy? Although it is more curlosity than athirst for knowledge that causes these quescurrosity is a natural and healthy faculty, and

be if put in practice. This is because they have been incorrectly or insufficiently in-

stomach. Not one person out of a hundred who has had these questions answered for

him a dozen times has any thing but a very vague idea of what the things are, or would

knowledge of the art of war brought him to the front. The English papers have given notice that he will be hanged as soon as Lord Woiseley gets hold of him.

THE STORY OF THE STUDENT.

A Pretty Girl, a Plucky Young Man and a "Knock-Out" on Boylston Street.

A light-weight, muscular young man, from Harvard, sped swiftly across the Public Garden in the direction of the South End. He was to take a friend to the theatre and was behind-hand. Twenty minutes later he came down Boylston street. On his arm reposed a "ladic faire." Her blue eyes looked up into his with confidence. They hurried along, filled with auticipations of the play.

They think that the labor expended on a thing up to the time it is sold should determine the price of that is robbery. The state, they say, legalizes such robbery. The state, they say, legalizes such robbery. The Anarchist believes that there is no right-except that of might-vested in a majority or plurality of voters the power to legislate for all within the jurisdiction of the State, and to competitem, whether they will or no, to go the bidding of such majority. They are opposed to the payment of taxes, other than voluntary, because by taxes the state is sustained. They believe that there is no right-except that the ballot is an injury or plurality of voters the power to legislate for all within the jurisdiction of the State, and to competitem, whether they will or no, to go the bidding of such majority. They are opposed to the payment of taxes, other than voluntary, because by taxes the state is sustained. They believe that there is no right-except that there is no right-except that of might because it perpetuates the State and gives a majority or plurality of voters the power to legislate for all within the jurisdiction of the State, and to competite in the analytic power to legislate to rail within the jurisdiction of the State, and to competite in the native state and gives a majority or plurality of voters the power to legislate for all within the jurisdiction of the State, and

disposition to give way; indeed, he made a grab for the young lady. This was too much for the gallant undergraduate. He threw out one arm and pushed the man away. The girl slipped behind her cavalier.

The fellow then advanced towards the young man, who warned him to keep off. He backed a step on the pavement, and, squaring ing off, made for the Harvard man. "Stand off, I tell you!" again cried the lad from the classic shades. With a howl of derision the builty rushed up. The young man warded off the impending blow with his left, and deftly

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

President Cleveland and His Cabinet Ministers.

Manning and Whitney-The Payne Fam-

ily in Business and Politics.

Some Faults of Our Governmental and Business Systems.

NEW YORK, February 19 .- In the city of New York there is a good deal in the newspa-pers about the next cabinet and administra-tion, but I think there is but little real excitehad not been for the Standard Oil Company the oil product of the United States would ment either among the multitude or in ernment to help business or to divert business to Washington, and perhaps keeping an agent not due to anything but the extraordinary diligence of the people and the very com systems they have adopted of ring goods. You cannot perpetually be selling goods. When you open a store you must expect that a customer will pectation is that the counters are to be late the country with drummers to go and man is all the time at work with his drummers to steal his business. The mails are weighed down with circulars and puffs and proposi-tions to cut under some other man's being has done all he can to break every

had been quasi Republicans, because they knew he was so identified with business investments, finance, etc. that his coming to the presidency would get rid of some Republican things and yet not be a load on the commercial community. That is really why Tilden got such a large vote; all such men as Henry B. Payne and the railroad magnates of the country knew that Tilden had a large amount of stock interests in the highways. On the other hand the poor people were tired of the Republican party because hard times had come. When General Hancock was nominated in 1830 this business element, generally speaking, slipped gway from him and supported Gartield, because they saw that Hancock was not the master of financial questions, and might be made the victim of heterodox advisers. That is why Indiana, for instance, went Republican, for Indiana has enormous railroad interests. A few such men as Mc-Kean of Terre Haute, with his little army of railroad employes, or the De Pamos, with their thousands of operatives in the glass works, can easily turn a State as closely balanced as Indiana. Cleveland being nominated in the last campaign, he rather recovered the Tilden strength, though not the whole of it. The tariff question took away from Cleveland an enormous Irish vote everywhere. The tariff is a proper form of fighting England, according to an Irishman's view. It is merely a discrimination which keeps the English from growing rich too fast, but the English hate this discrimination more than they do dynamite. The two names brought forward for Cleveland's cablinet in New York are

Some Very Foolish Things

The two manes brought hough all of them do not constitute the cabinet council. The American cabinet council. The American cabinet which keeps the English hate this discrimination more than they do dynamite.

Some Very Foolish Things

cf it. The tariff question took away from Cleveiand an enormous Irish vote every where. The tariff is a proper form of fighting England, according to an Irishman's view. It is merely a discrimination which keeps the English from growing rich too fast, but the English hate this discrimination more than they do dynamite.

The two names brought forward for Cleveland's cabinet in New York are

Manuing and Whitney.

Some Very Foolish Things

Manuing and Whitney.

Some Very Foolish Things

about it. For instance, we have no minister where on particular style about him, and he goes into the bar-recoms and restaurants and other places where men congregate. He will stop and talk to you if you are introduced, without uttering anything very profound, somewhat behaving like a newspaper reporter, who wants to know or is willing to tell. He came from New England and went to school with Oliver Payne, the son of Henry B. Payne. This cider Payne came from one of the nough counties of New York State, north of the Mohawk valley, somewhere on the edge of the Adirondack woods. He was a tall, immerman-like man, prudent, which is the proper of the most important towns, I might say the most important fowns, I might influence congress to Increase the capture of the same age, and are to all intents and purchase of cleveland to get more advisors around the desired to the capture of the same age, and are to all intents and purchase of the proper form of cleveland to get more advisors around the capture of the manufacture of the manufacture

As our havy now and there he studied law, and I think had for an associate Stephen A. Douglas.

Douglas and Payne.

The two young men went out West and settled, Payne in Cleveland and Douglas in Initiation Incis. Around Payne there grew up a city, and around Douglas merely a State. Payne secured the affections of Miss Perry of Cleveland, whose father had been a trader there away back in Indian times, and with the growth-of the city of Cleveland it had covered the Perry farm, and the beautiful Euclid avenue is built through that property. To improve their estate Mr. Payne addressed himself as much to business as to law; he assisted to project and build the railiroad firectors and bridge builders; Mr. Witt and Mr. Wade, who were both railroad and telegraph men; and other persons troop the Fest who took Cleveland out of its decilie.

The two young men went out West and settled, Payne in Cleveland to get more advisers around him might influence Congress to increase these departments. There certainly ought to great the same age, and are to all intents and purtoes the same age, and are to all intents and purtoes the same age, and are to all intents and purtoes the same age, and are to all intents and purtoes the same age, and are to all intents and purtoents, and department of fine course, and department of trade and adepartment of trade and adepartment of trade and annufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. Then with nearly forty states in the United States a department of trade and manufactures. It is so at present that a whoic State to through the first state of three millions of people is merely Long before the state of the model to burst of the middle burst of the many proper finds which then was a goest of the state of the middle burst of the state of

The Payne boys made up their minds to put their father into the United States Senate, and when they got ready to go to work they overcame Thurman, Pendieton & Co. with the greatest ease, because they had the "dinglebat" to elect most of the Legislature. When the Legislature was assembled, and the other candidates went up there to inquire about their chances and secure votes, the Legislature merelyturned over and elected Henry E. Payne, esteemed father of Colonel Payne, United States senator. Payne, the father, will now go into the Senate on the 4th of March, I think it is, and will stand as the business representative of the West and Northwest, as Joe Brown of Georgia stands in the Senate as the business factor of the new South. If these men were not so old they would make a pretty strong team to run for the next presidency and vice-presidency.

Payne and Brown ld collect about everything in the way of

business confidence. H. B. Payne is the strongest individual man among his clients

the probability of H. B. Payne's nomination, he said: "I think, sir, it will be a very formidable one and calculated to give us Republicans a great deal of trouble." Governor Foster said this with a seriousness by which I could feel the strength of Mr. Payne through a long and correct life, where he has never stirred up hostility, has recommended his clients to come to terms and to peace rather than to fight each other, and has been the very opposite of the modern practice-seeking shyster. He has been the crief financier of the city of Clev land, has taken care of its sinking fund, and to him is owing more than to anybody, except his sons, the occasional recovery of Cleveland from the Republican camp. At the same time Mr. Payne is a pretty warm partisan, at times a very prejudiced Democrat, and he has not much respect for Republicans who got office to improve their estate. The point has been made against him than his family have-got most of their wealth out of

A friend of mine, well informed on the oil

Geographical Position or Sectionalism,

Some Thoughts on the Subject by

business and quite disinterested, told me, sitting at his fireside, not long ago, that if it

Memory Well,

Or Thoroughly Preparing the Mind to

Constantly Investigate?

had not been for the Standard Oil Company the oil product of the United States would have been of very little value to us commercially. Said he: "These men solved the problem of putting American oil as a factor over the world, and they did it by an organization almost as comprehensive as the government itself. The tendency was to rush oil into the market and bring the price down so that it would not be worth producing. These men devoted themselves to regulating the supply, not for the purpose of putting the price upon mankind, but to keep the price equitable between the producer and the consumer. To that end they made their contracts in the first place with the railroad companies by which they could not be made the prey of transportation. While these contracts were in existence they matured their pipe schemes and their system of reservoirs to collect and hold the oil, and then they completed their shipping arrangements, as they had previously manufactured their own barrels, and they therefore have made the oil a notent factor to keep up our balance of trade with the rest of the globe." "We have competition in the way of minerals," said my informant; "Russia has got plenty, of it. If the Russians had possessed the forethought and energy of the Americans, they would have brought their oil into the market long ago, but these American boys, of whom young Payue and Rockafeller are types, got far ahead of them, and their iortunes are probably no greater than those of the telephone people who are sending nothing whatever abroad.

Mr. Cleveland would probably like to make up a carbinet without the least regard to Geographical Position or Sectionalism, qual clamor for office from every portion of

are sustained. Everything which helps an officeseeker in any section, in his own mind, he is tenacious about. For instance, the United States senator from Indiana wants a cabinet member from Indiana, because the senator has got on his back 20,000 to 100,000 men, all after office, and he thinks if he can put into the cabinet a mutual friend from Indiana, because the senator that the senator that the control of the control o and he can get twice as many offices as if I the cabinet ministers were from other

strongest individual man among his cilents and business associates who is engaged in politics anywhere in the Western States. He is not a man of very striking presence, is somewhat broken in health by close attention to business, and has not a strong voice, though in conversation he can always hold his own. It is as an advised in the stronge of strength in northern Ohio. When I suggested to Governor Charles Foster of Ohio

secuted Saints.

TUCSON, A. T., February 19.—The Mormon the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty person suffering from pulmonary complaints or hemorrhage.

SOL WEIL Late Excelsior Clothing House, Sol Weight and Cardenty Feomena to thirty the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty feet in thickness extending scores of miles. Three large propellers are locked up in the ice fields, and it is greatly feared that one of the number of business, and has not a strong voice, though in conversation he can always hold his own. It is a san advince of water; that coffee, cotton, plants of the strong. John Sherman well knows his strength in northern Ohio. When I suggested to Governor Charles Foster of Ohio

secuted Saints.

TUCSON, A. T., February 19.—The Mormon the thest strong to the following feet in thickness extending scores of miles. The and the strong the the Haven the ice ranges from one to thirty feet in thickness extending scores of miles. The suggested of the them the ice ranges from one to thirty feet in thickness extending scores of miles. The suggest of the them the ice ranges from one to thirty feet in thickness extending scores of miles. The and cardents is cores of miles. The and cardents is cores of miles. The and cardents is cores of miles. The suggest of the them the ice ranges from one to thirty feet in thickness extending scores of miles. The and cardents is cores of miles. The and cardents is cores of miles

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Is it Simply Training the Indicate the standard left, it is just as likely as not that, if not lost in the gale, the men became lost in the left fields and were frozen to death.

Is it Simply Training the Indicate the standard left, it is just as likely as not that, if not lost in the gale, the men became lost in the left fields and were frozen to death.

A Utica Millionnaire in Senders.

STARTLED ARISTOCRATS. An Idol of New Haven's Highest So-

Burglar and Cracksman. NEW HAVEN, February 20 .- A story from Philadelphia of the arrest in that city of the notorious bank burglar, Joe Howard, in the guise of a fashionable man, under the name of Joseph Killoran, creates a refreshing sensa-

dim he can set twice as many effices as definition of the state in the cannot insistent were from other.

If cliveland had the confidence and experiment of the state of the s

cod in the market that was caught off Sandy Hook and along the coast reasonably near at hand. All the cod on hand came frozen from Boston. The Fulton market inshing fleet of over twenty smacks is lying under the lee of Staten Island waiting for weather that will let them go a-fishing.

The price of frozen cod during the past forty-eight hours has gone up from 7 cents to 12 cents per pound. Smelts are also very scarce, and have doubled in price within the two days, naving advanced from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound. The supply of oysters has diminished more than that of any other variety of fish, unless it is claims. It was almost impossible to get any oysters yesteriagy at the great distributing boints at the foot of Tenth and Broome streets. They advanced from \$7\$ to \$10 per thousand for culliers, or stewing oysters, as the trade calls the (A). I hereby agree that you use my name.

ator Sharon's Plight.

ciety Proves to be a Notorious A Shoe Factory Operative Takes a Hint from Sarah Althea Hill.

Charged With Forging Documents

Some Thoughts on the Subject by Prentice Mulford.

An old adage reads: "Sindy not for amuse ment but to my components." This conception was deemed as verying more or less on the state of the state of

The affidavits of four judges of hand-writ-

The state of the problem of the prob

Over 100 Beautiful Send ten 2c. stamps for Varieties of Silks for Samples and book of fancy stitches, designs, &c., for Embroidery Silk: ass'd ATCHWORK, colors, 20c. a package.
Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. wyst ja20

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Desbitty, Lost

SUDDEN

Colds, causing obstinate and dangerous Of temperature are sudden and extrem diseases of the throat and lungs, may be in our climate, and it is not surprising relieved and cured by Ayer's Cherry that Colds, Coughs, and Lung Diseases Pectoral. Rev. W. W. Atwater, Rutland, prevail. In these ailments, dangerous re-Vt., writes: "My wife was attacked with sults may be prevented by the timely use a bronchial trouble, which we feared of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. S. H. Latiwould prove fatal. As physicians failed mer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., writes: to afford relief, we began giving your "As a specific for Croup, and for Colds medicine. She is now in perfect health, or Coughs, there is no preparation equal

and attributes her recovery to the use of to Ayer's Cher-Ayer's Cher ry Pectoral.

ry Pectoral. It is a wonderful remedy." It is pleasant, safe, and sure." Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | For Sale by all Druggists.



Postive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Pronchial Troubies, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians's and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrheea, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Fure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSIE OFE and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, the great German Chemist, says:—"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is entirely free from fusil oil and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,

RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself— mous Malt Whiskey, I know it to be wholesom iffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I clean and unadulterated."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERACE AND MEDICINE COMBINED. and those afflicted with HENORIHAGES, we will on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Experses Charges prepaid a plain case (thus avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WRISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their carly stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, Dr. Von Fonders. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our the first of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES. Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mounins), securely packed in plain case, Express charges prepaid on receipt of \$1.25. THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.



this washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample desiring an agency, \$2. Also the celebrated STONE WEINGERS at manufacturers LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

75555555555555555555555555555555555 A Remarkable Discovery.

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

R-Occain (from Erythroxylon coca) I drachm. Hypophosphite quina, 1-2 drachm.
Geisemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatic sansaw (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. ignatic sansaw (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. ignatic sansaw (alcoholic), 2 m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of another and the product of the recuperative powers of this restorative powers of this restorative and truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

New England Medical Institute, 24 TREMONT ROW,

"EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN," Full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything without application.

35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

A Splendid Premium TWO PAPERS FOR \$1.25.

All new subscribers to THE GLOBE, and al those renewing their subscriptions, can receive a copy of GOOD CHEER, for one year, for only 25 cents extra; or, to put it in another way, both THE GEOBE and GOOD CHEER, for one year, for \$1.25. This is a premium that will afford unqualified pleasure and satisfaction.

WHAT GOOD CHEER IS.

magazine which is offered THE GLOBE sub-scribers, at the remarkably low price of 25 cents, is held by careful journals: Insh high-toned popular interactive at a low price.

—(The Congregationalist.

Has gained the respect and affection of every community into which it has been introduced.

—(New England Journal of Education.

Filled with choice original matter from gitted pens. we bid it a hearty "god-speed."—(The Watchman.

The influence of such a paper in the household cannot be over-estimated. Its editor, Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, is one of our best known magazine writers, and the contributors she has called about her are of established reputation.—(Boston Transcript.

These comments show in what estimation the



THD CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE

wy13t d23 CONSUMPTION

Y country, to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; \$2 to \$5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no can-INCUBATORS,

Bates' improved, are the best. Six sizes; capacity 100 to 1000 eggs. Price, \$18 to \$100. Send for testimonial circulars. Address JOSEPH I. BATES & CO. Weymouth, Mass. wy3m d9.

FARMS&MILLS
For Sale & Exchange.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.
wy13t d9

mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent free without application.

Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cardis, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Pre-mium and Price list and Agent's Can,

vassing Outfit all for 15c. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn.

CARDS 50 Chromo and Verse Cards (no two alike), name on, 10c. Ten Motto Scrap Pectures free with each order. A. N. BLAIR Laceyville, Ohic.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free, U. S. CARD CO., Contrebrook, Conn. eowi3t s23

Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. wyst ja20

This Out This Out This Out The Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. wyst ja20

It This Out This Out The Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. wyst ja20

Remeter Free in vair every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers Address, J.H.REEVES, 43 Chathamas, New York.

Solution Free Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. wyst ja20

Remeter Free in vair every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers Address, J.H.REEVES, 43 Chathamas, New York.

Solution Free With each order. A. N. BLAIR wyst file Months of the work of the wo

Nervols Debility Quick, permanent cure. Book free. Civisle Agency, 160 Ful. 1. 160 pages, mailed for only 10 cents by the Union st., N.Y.

WANTED Men and Women Agents. Jas. E. Wittens, N. J. 100 Publishing Co., Newark, N. J. 100 Wyee Williams Co., Northford, Conn. 100 Gibbe Co., Northford, Conn. 100 Gibbe Co., Northford, Conn. 100 Wat 13 Apriles to any address with the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J. 100 Wyee Williams Co., Northford, Conn. 100 Gibbe Co., Northford, Conn. 100 Gibbe